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(BULGARIAN.)

BY
W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

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BULGARIAN GRAMMAR



A
(
SHORT GRAMMAR
OF THE
BULGARIAN LANGUAGE)

WITH READING LESSONS

BY

W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

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P R E F A C E.

THE growing importance of the Bulgarian Principality seems to indicate the need of a Bulgarian Grammar, whether for travellers or those engaged in commerce. I have, therefore, compiled this short work. The manuscript has lain by me for some years, and I have done what I could to make the book as complete as possible. I have now worked at the Bulgarian language at intervals for the past twenty-five years, and have gained some insight into its principles. I have also received valuable assistance from Bulgarian friends at various times, both in the Principality itself and in England.

The student's attention is called to the following points :—

(1) The principles of this Grammar are based upon those of the great Comparative Grammar of MIKLOSICH (*Vergleichende Grammatik, Zweite Ausgabe*, Wien, 1879), a work of supreme value.

My conviction is that the Bulgarian language cannot

be understood unless its structure is investigated in connection with the general system of the Slavonic languages. It is in this way only that, among other things, the case-endings of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns which we are continually coming upon in the national songs and elsewhere can be explained. In these we are reminded of the earlier stages of the language. So also the old forms of the verbs which are occasionally introduced, even though not in 'great use, are essential for the understanding of the Bulgarian verbal system: even when they are rare as simple verbs they are frequently found in composition with prepositions. If the student knows the simple forms, he will soon be able to understand those which are compounded. Owing to the want of a real literary standard, all kinds of archaic and dialectic forms are struggling to get admission into the literary language.

(2) I have taken for my standard the dialect employed in Government publications which appear at Sofia, e.g., the *Сборникъ*, or Miscellany, issued at intervals, containing valuable articles on Bulgarian philology and popular literature. Words, however, from other dialects occur occasionally in the Reading Lessons, but they will be found, to the best of my belief, carefully explained.

(3) I have also followed the Government orthography in the main. Some, however, of the extracts given

diverge from it, and I did not like to tamper with them. Thus even the eccentric spelling adopted by DOZON has been allowed to stand. The student will be benefited by becoming acquainted with these different systems, and orthographical peculiarities will constantly be found alluded to in the Vocabulary.

(4) It will be observed that some of the extracts abound in Russisms. These forms cannot be ejected from the language, and have greatly increased since the war. Up to that time Bulgaria was cut off from the rest of Europe, and had only borrowed some Turkish words and a few from the Greek. The former are now to a certain extent falling out of use. The language is undergoing various changes, but it would be useless to wait till it has become settled.

For the few Reading Lessons which I have given I have taken some passages from the *Периодическо Списание* and the *Български Прѣговоръ*, both published at Sofia. A good style of prose and verse is to be found in these reviews. From VAZOV, the most conspicuous writer who has appeared in Bulgaria, I have made two selections; the first from his powerful novel *Подъ Яго-мо*, "Under the Yoke" (Sofia, 1894), and the second from a volume of his poems, *Избавлѣние* (Bucharest, 1878). I have given two fine folk-songs, the Ballad of the Janissary and the

fair-haired Dragana, from the collection of the brothers MILADINOV (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Agram, 1861), and that of the outlaw Liben, from DOZON (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Paris, 1875).

I cannot close this Preface without hearty thanks to Mr. Ivan E. GESHOV, of Sofia, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, for the help he gave me in Bulgarian twenty-five years ago. At that time Bulgarian books were few, and difficult to procure. It was he who introduced to my notice the splendid collection of ballads of the brothers MILADINOV. All this was some years before the *blutbad* of Philippopolis, which he was destined to pass through, and has described so eloquently in his articles in the *Периодическо Списание*. I have given two extracts from his powerful narrative.

I must also thank for many valuable hints Professor SHISHMANOV, of Sofia, and Professor P. SYRKOU, of St. Petersburg.

The following books, among others, have been consulted in the compilation of this little work:—

Bulgarische Grammatik, von Dr. Franz Ladislav CHLEBORAD (Wien, 1888); a very useful book.

Die Kunst die Bulgarische Sprache, leicht und schnell zu erlernen, von Fr. VYMAZAL (Wien, 1888), where a

great deal of useful information will be found packed in a small compass.

The Bulgarian Grammar of the brothers TSANKOV, or CANKOF, as the name was then spelled (*Grammatik der Bulgarischen Sprache*, Wien, 1852). This was for a long time the only one in the field, and twenty-six years ago I was glad to get it. But the orthography is bewildering, and the use of Latin letters is an obstacle to the student. However serviceable at one time, it has now been superseded.

The Bulgarian dictionary which I have found most useful is that of Dr. BOGOROV, *Българско - Френски Ръчникъ* (in two vols., Vienna, 1873). This work, however, leaves much to be desired, especially in the Bulgarian-French part. The Bulgarian is meagre: many useful provincial words are rejected because the compiler seems to want to occidentalize the language as much as possible, and to introduce Latin loan-words. The French-Bulgarian part is better.

The Dictionary of DUVERNOIS, published a few years ago at Moscow, is known to me only by name.

The little French-Bulgarian-Turkish Dictionary published by Iliev and Khranov at Rustchuk in 1868 (*Словаръ Французско-Българско-Турски*) is meagre and disappointing.

The English and Bulgarian Vocabulary published at Constantinople by Morse and Vasiliev is now somewhat difficult to procure. It is accurate and useful ; moreover, the words are carefully accented.

There is a good vocabulary appended to DOZON'S book, previously cited.

Mr. NAÏDEN GEROV of Philippopolis is now publishing a copious Bulgarian Dictionary, which is to contain all the dialectic words (*Рѣчникъ на Български Языкъ*, Пловдивъ, 1895), but I have as yet been able to procure only the first volume (A—D). As the words are explained in Bulgarian and Russian, it will be of use to very advanced students only.

For purposes of comparison I have sometimes made use of the excellent Slovenish Dictionary edited by PLETERŠNIK (*Slovensko-Nemški Slovar*, Laibach, 1894).

W. R. MORFILL.

OXFORD,
March 16th, 1897.

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BULGARIAN GRAMMAR

PART I. PHONOLOGY.

THE Bulgarian alphabet is the Cyrillic, the same as, with some trifling modifications, is employed by the Russians and Serbs.

ROMAN	ITALIC	OLD SLAVONIC	WRITTEN	SOUNDS
A a	A a	А а	А а	a, as in Italian
Б б	B б	Б б	Б б	b
В в	B в	В в	В в	v
Г г	Г г	Г г	Г г	g, always hard
Д д	Д д	Д д	Д д	d
Е е	E e	Е е	Е е	é French ¹ (sometimes written <i>re</i>)
Ж ж	Ж ж	Ж ж	Ж ж	French <i>j</i> in <i>jour</i> , or <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i>
З з	З з	З з	З з	z
И и	И и	И и	И и	i, Italian
Й й	Й й	Й й	Й й	i, very short
К к	К к	К к	К к	k

¹ At the beginning of a word like *ye*. It must be borne in mind that the Bulgarian language, like the Slavonic languages generally, does not affect long vowels.

ROMAN	ITALIC	OLD SLAVONIC	WRITTEN	SOUNDS
Л л	Л л	Л л	Л л	l
М м	М м	М м	М м	m
Н н	Н н	Н н	Н н	n
О о	О о	Ѡ ѡ	О о	o, short, as in <i>not</i>
П п	П п	П п	П п	p
Р р	Р р	Р р	Р р	r
С с	С с	С с	С с	s, always sharp
Т т	Т т	Т т	Т т	t
У у	У у	Ѳ ѳ	У у	Eng. <i>oo</i> , French <i>ou</i>
Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	f
Х х	Х х	Х х	Х х	kh, German <i>ch</i> in <i>machen</i>
Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	ts
Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	ch, as in <i>church</i>
Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	sh
Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	sht, as <i>st</i> in German <i>Stein</i>
Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	} Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> ; at the end of a word mute, but slightly affect the preceding consonant ¹
Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	
Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ Ѣ	Ѣ Ѣ	} Like <i>e</i> or <i>ye</i> ²
Ю ю	Ю ю	Ю ю	Ю ю	
Я я	Я я	Я я	Я я	ya
Ѧ	—	Ѧ Ѧ	Ѧ	Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i>
ѧ	—	ѧ ѧ	ѧ	iu

¹ We shall shortly see that these two letters are often confused in the spelling of words.

² When in an accented syllable often pronounced like я.

ѣ. This letter has the sound of *ѣ* in *inlaut* like *u* in *but*. It is continued in use where it originally occurred in Old Slavonic, and had a nasal pronunciation. Nasals are, however, now only found in some of the Bulgarian dialects. See papers by Prof. DRINOV, in *Archiv für Slavische Philologie*, II. 399; also *Неруодѣцко Слѣдѣне*, I Кн., Braila, 1876. MIKLOSICH doubted this *rhinesmus*, but DRINOV declares that he conversed with some Bulgarians at Constantinople who unmistakably made use of nasals in their pronunciation. We sometimes find this letter written **Ѧ** (see Bulgarian New Testament, Smyrna, 1850).

ѣ. This letter seems to be now going out of use, and is sometimes supplanted by **ѣ**, as бѣѣ, 'I strike,' frequently now written бѣѣ. It is pronounced *iu*, the last vowel very short.

The orthography of the Bulgarian language is at the present time in a somewhat confused state; but now that the nation has awaked to self-consciousness, and seems to have a great future in store, these matters are in a fair way of being settled. In this book the orthography as used at Sofia, especially in the Government publication *Сѣбѣникѣ*, has been followed as much as possible. We find **ѣ** often confused with **ѣ**; thus we get both вѣѣѣ and вѣѣѣ, 'time.' The same mistake is of frequent occurrence in Russian, and the *præ*-iotization of this vowel is one of the characteristics of the Bosnian dialect of Serbian.

THE CONSONANTS.

I. **п**, **л**, **н**. **л** occasionally drops off, as ѣмѣѣ for

O. S. *лѣмешъ* (cf. *лѣмѣ* in Russian, which in some of the dialects is *лѣмѣкъ*). *л* and *р* are frequently confused; e.g. *лѣмѣвамъ* for *лѣмѣвамъ*, 'to heal;' root *лѣмъ*, 'whole.' *р* must be pronounced stronger than in English.

II. *т, д*. The ordinary Slavonic *г* has become in some cases *д*, as *дѣлбѣкъ*, Russian *глубока*, 'deep' (cf. Slovenish *kmica*, for *tmica*, 'darkness;' this, however, is not recognised by *PLETERŠNIK* as the ordinary form). Sometimes *т* and *д* disappear before *н*. The softening of the dentals (as in O. S.) is effected by changing *т* into *шт* and *д* into *жд*; thus, *баш-та*, 'father,' from *bat-ya*.

III. *п, б, в, м*. *п* and *в* frequently fall out before other consonants, as in Russian. Thus *бв* becomes *б*, as *облакъ*, 'a cloud.' Cf. also *срѣжъ*, 'to make,' for *створѣжъ*. Sometimes, as in other Slavonic languages, *в* is inserted at the beginning of a word when it originally began with a vowel, as *вжжѣ*, 'a rope.'

IV. *к, г, х*. *г* before *ъ* takes the sound of *к*.

V. *ц, з, с*. *з* becomes *с* in composition before *п, т, х, ч*.

VI. *ч, ж, ш, щ*. The pronunciation of these letters has already been given.

The letter *ѣ* is only used properly in words of foreign origin.

Bulgarian resembles O. S. in the mutation of the consonants in the plurals of nouns; thus *г* is changed into *з*, *к* into *ц*, and *х* into *с*.

DIALECTS.

It would be out of place in a small work like the present to enter upon the discussion of dialectic forms, which would only confuse the student. The dialects of Bulgarian are three, the eastern, western, and southern. As I have said before, an attempt is here made to employ as much as possible the dialect in vogue at Sofia. Owing to the language having been so little cultivated before the war of independence, many writers have introduced Russisms into the language abundantly. In the Reading Lessons at the end I shall occasionally call attention to these.

ACCENTUATION.

As regards the accentuation, it is unfortunately the case that it differs in the different dialects. Each word will be carefully accented in the present work, and where any rules can be introduced on the subject they will be given *in loco*. It seemed better to do this than to attempt a general scheme of the accentuation in Bulgarian, which in the present condition of the language would be impossible.

PART II. ACCIDENCE.

PARTS OF SPEECH may be divided into two classes :—

- (1) Inflected, viz. noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb.
- (2) Uninflected, viz. adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

I. INFLECTED.

THE ARTICLE.

The ARTICLE ought more properly to come under the head of PRONOUNS, but we shall follow the old order, and take it here on account of its being compounded as it were with the NOUN. It is derived from the demonstrative pronoun, and is found combined with nouns, adjectives and numerals, being placed at the end. In this respect Bulgarian resembles the Albanian and Roumanian languages. It has been thought that its position is owing to the influence of some of the barbarous languages which once occupied the ground that Bulgarian now covers—the Dacian, for instance. Analogies, however, can be shown in other Slavonic languages, where we have the demonstrative pronoun in the neuter put

after words, as if to call attention. Thus, of the Russian *какая-то Англичанка дала намъ*, 'a certain Englishwoman gave us.' So also in Polish, *Która-to jedyna okoliczność byłaby dostateczną do utwierdzenia*, 'which circumstance alone would be sufficient to confirm.'

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

Singular.

MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
Nom. тѣ		та		то

Plural.

Nom. тѣ		тѣ		та
---------	--	----	--	----

Sometimes in masc. nouns the *т* falls out, then instead of *тѣ* an *а* is written; e. g. *вѣла*, 'the wolf.' So also in adjectives *старій-тѣ* becomes *старія*.

The numeral *два* takes after it the article *та*, as *два-та*, 'the two;' but *двѣ* and all the rest of the numerals take as an article *тѣ* or *тѣхъ*; as *двѣ-тѣ*, *три-тѣ*, *пять-тѣхъ*, *десять-тѣхъ*, &c. After neuter substantives in the plural the article *та* is used, as *лицѣ-та*; but after neuter adjectives in the plural we must employ *ти*, as *умни-ти дѣцѣ*.

A masculine noun takes a feminine article if the termination is feminine; as *бащѣ-та*, 'the father,' *служѣ-та*, 'the servant.'

There is no indefinite article in Bulgarian; the place of it is sometimes supplied by *едѣнъ*, 'one,' or *нѣкой*, 'some;' as, *една къща*, 'a house.'

THE NOUN.

The Bulgarian language has three genders, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

To the masculine belong the names of animate beings of the male sex; as, *человѣкъ*, 'a man,' *войвода*, 'a general,' *Марко*, 'Mark,' all nouns which end in *ъ* and *и*, and some which end in *ь*, *а*, *о* and *е*.

To the feminine belong the names of animate beings of the female sex, as *женá*, 'a wife;' and most others which end in *я* and *ь*, as *воля*, 'the will,' *кость*, 'a bone.'

To the neuter belong substantives ending in *о* and *е*, as *чадо*, 'a child,' *лице*, 'the face,' *вѣ́ме*, 'time.'

The noun has two numbers, singular and plural.¹

Of the original Slavonic cases only three have been preserved, the nominative, accusative, and vocative. The genitive and dative are expressed by the preposition *на*. Sometimes also *отъ* may be used, like our *of*; as, *уломци отъ исторiята*, 'fragments of the history.' In some of the dialects traces of an inflexional genitive can be found, and it is preserved a great deal in proper names and in the pronouns. The declension of nouns being in such a mutilated state, it is hardly possible to construct it upon the general Slavonic basis. The following fragments, however, will help the reader to understand it.

¹ O. S. had a dual, and of this traces are found in Bulgarian, as *нозѣ*, 'the two feet;' *ръцѣ*, 'the two hands;' *колѣнѣ*, 'the two knees.'

1st DECLENSION.

Ъ (*a*)-STEMS.

1. прѣсто́лъ, 'a throne.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
	л ъ	прѣсто́ли
G.	на прѣсто́лъ	на прѣсто́ли
D.	на прѣсто́лъ	на прѣсто́ли
A.	прѣсто́лъ (-а)	прѣсто́ли
V.	прѣсто́ле (-у)	прѣсто́ли

Nouns like *пата́й*, 'a servant,' are the same both in the singular and plural.

Nouns ending in *-инъ* in the sing. lose that termination in the plural; thus, *славя́нинъ*, pl. *славя́ни*, as if from *славя́нъ*. In new words introduced into the language we see this form by analogy, as *жандарми́нъ*, 'a police agent.' *Гражда́нинъ* makes *гражда́не*. As in Russian, some of the nouns of this declension make their plural in *a*, as *ли́стъ*, 'a leaf,' *листа́*, 'leaves.' *Бра́тъ*, 'a brother,' makes the irregular plural *бра́тя*; this, however, was originally a collective form, and is explained in the same way as the form *loca* as a plural of *locus*, in Latin.

2. Стоя́нъ, 'Stoyan' (proper name).

N.	Стоя́нъ
G.	на Стоя́на
D.	на Стоя́на (and Стоя́ну)
A.	Стоя́на
V.	Стоя́не

It will be seen by this how many of the case-endings the proper names have kept. They have no plural form, and if we wish to speak of them collectively the suffix -овци must be added, as Миладиновци, 'the brothers Miladin.'

2ND DECLENSION.

O-STEMS.

Nouns belonging to this declension are neuter.

село, 'a village.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
село		села
in all cases.		in all cases.

дърво, 'a tree,' makes in the plural дръвѧ, when 'fire-wood' is signified, and дръвѧта when 'trees.' Морѧ, 'the sea,' makes pl. морѧта, and поле, 'a field,' полѧта.

3RD DECLENSION.

a-STEMS.

1. глава, 'the head.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N. главѧ		глави
G. на главѧ		на глави
D. на главѧ		на глави
A. главѧ		глави
V. главѧ		глави

2. *богиня*, 'a goddess.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. <i>богиня</i>	<i>богѣни</i>
G. <i>на богѣна</i>	<i>на богѣни</i>
D. <i>на богѣна</i>	<i>на богѣни</i>
A. <i>богиня</i>	<i>богѣни</i>
V. <i>богѣне</i>	<i>богѣни</i>

Proper names of women belong to this declension.
Here again the inflexions are much fuller.

<i>Рада</i> , 'Rada.'	<i>Недѣля</i> , ¹ 'Nedielya.'
N. <i>Рада</i>	<i>Недѣля</i>
G. <i>на Рада</i>	<i>на Недѣля</i>
D. <i>на Ради</i>	<i>на Недѣля</i>
A. <i>Рада</i>	<i>Недѣля</i>
V. <i>Радо</i>	<i>Недѣле</i>
<i>Марга</i> , 'Marga.'	<i>Велика</i> , 'Velika.'
N. <i>Марга</i>	<i>Велика</i>
G. <i>на Марга</i>	<i>на Велика</i>
D. <i>на Марзи</i>	<i>на Велици</i>
A. <i>Марга</i>	<i>Велика</i>
V. <i>Марго</i>	<i>Велико</i>

4TH DECLENSION.

Ъ (*u*)-STEMS.

The only trace of this declension in modern Bulgarian is found in the plural termination *-ове* in monosyllabic

¹ Signifying, literally, 'Sunday.'

nouns. The same peculiarity is found in Serbian; and there is also a trace of it in the plural of сынъ in Russian, viz. сыновѣя (G. сыновѣи). With these exceptions this declension has been more or less absorbed by the first.

Родъ, 'a family, race.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. родъ	родовѣ
G. на родъ	на родовѣ
D. на родъ	на родовѣ
A. родъ (-а)	родовѣ
V. родъ (-у)	родовѣ

So also край, 'the extremity, the end,' has the plural краѣве, but also крѣя, as in Russian.

5TH DECLENSION.

Ь-STEMS.

Under these come some masculine nouns, besides the feminines.

учитель, 'a teacher' (masc.).

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. учитель	учѣтели
G. на учитель	на учѣтели
D. на учитель	на учѣтели
A. учитель (-я)	учѣтели
V. учителю	учѣтели

ра́дость, 'joy' (fem.).

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. ра́дость	ра́дости
G. на ра́дость	на ра́дости
D. на ра́дость	на ра́дости
A. ра́дость	ра́дости
V. ра́дость	ра́достѣ

6TH DECLENSION.

CONSONANTAL STEMS.

(1) B-STEMS.

This declension is practically wanting, as the nouns belonging to it, according to the Old Slavonic system, go into other declensions.

(2) H-STEMS.

врѣме, 'time.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. врѣме	врѣменá
G. на врѣме	на врѣменá
D. на врѣме	на врѣменá
A. врѣме	врѣменá
V. врѣме	врѣменá

Cf. also pámo, 'the shoulder,' pl. паменá.

(3) C-STEMS.

E. g. чѹдо, 'a wonder,' unchanged throughout the sing., and чюдесá in all cases of the plural. In the same way are declined нѣбо, or небѣ, 'the sky,' тѣло,

'the body,' *сѣлово*, 'a word.' If we look at the O. S. we see signs of this *c* in the singular also in some of these words. *Око*, 'the eye,' and *ухо*, 'the ear,' make *очи* and *уши*, really old dual forms.

(4) T-STEMS.

Some nouns have been transferred to this declension by analogy which do not properly belong to it. The plurals are frequently irregular. Thus we have *теле*, 'a calf' (plur. *телята*), *яре* or *ѣре*, 'a kid,' *яreta*, *прасе*, 'a porker,' *прасѣта* *ягне* or *ягне*, 'a lamb' (plur. *ягнета* or *ягнета*). A large number of these nouns express the young of animals. *дѣтѣ*, 'a child,' makes plural *дѣца*. Here also may be referred *гърне*, 'a pot,' *гърнета*; *морѣ*, 'the sea,' *морѣта* (*vide supra*); *момчѣ*, 'a youth,' *момчѣта*; *момичѣ*, 'a girl,' *момичѣта*; *кучѣ*, 'a dog,' *кучѣта*; *кѣнчѣ*, 'a colt,' *кѣнчѣта*. So also *пилѣта*, 'chickens,' *сирѣчѣта*, 'orphans,' and we even get the expression *Еврѣичѣта*, 'young Jews' (cf. Russian *барчѣта*, 'young boys of good family').

(5) p-STEMS.

These are not represented in the Bulgarian language, as *мѣйка*, 'a mother,' and *дѣщерѣ*, 'a daughter,' follow the ordinary feminine declension in *-a*.

It will be observed that some nouns are used only in the singular and others in the plural. Belonging to the last category are *вратѣ*, 'the door' (lit. 'what turn on their hinges'), *колѣ*, 'the carriage' (lit. 'the wheels'), *устѣ*, 'the mouth,' and *хѣра*, 'men' (people).

Дѣнь, 'a day,' has for its plural *дни*, and *дѣна*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The ADJECTIVE in all Slavonic languages has a definite and an indefinite form. The definite form is that which has the article at the end -ий (Bulgarian -ий); but it will be seen that the consciousness of this is so much lost that the article is notwithstanding suffixed. In Bulgarian the definite form of the adjective is now confined to the masculine singular; e. g. добрий, 'good,' синий, 'blue.'

There are no definite forms of feminine and neuter adjectives. The definite forms also in Serbian, Polish, and Chekh are comparatively rare, and in Russian we frequently find the definite form used as a simple predicate, so that the meaning of it is gradually becoming obscured.

The indefinite form of the masculine ends in ъ and ѣ, as добъръ, синѣ; in the feminine а and я, добра, синя; and in the neuter о and е, as добро, сине.

In Bulgarian, as in Russian, there are some adjectives which cannot be apocopated, or in other words used in an indefinite form, in the masculine; thus for овчий, 'belonging to sheep,' козий, 'belonging to goats,' селскій, 'belonging to the village,' we cannot say овчѣ, козѣ, or селскѣ.

1ST DECLENSION.

Adjectives with definite endings in -ий; indefinite endings in ъ, а and о.

ста́рий, 'old.'

Sing.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. ста́рий, def. ста́ръ, indef.	ста́ра	ста́ро
G. на ста́рий	на ста́ра	на ста́ро
D. на ста́рий	на ста́ра	на ста́ро
A. ста́рий	ста́ра	ста́ро
V. ста́рий	ста́ра	ста́ро

Plur.

N. ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри
G. на ста́ри	на ста́ри	на ста́ри
D. на ста́ри	на ста́ри	на ста́ри
A. ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри
V. ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри

2ND DECLENSION.

Adjectives ending in the masculine definite in -ий and apocopated for masc. *ъ* ; for fem. *я*, and neuter *е*.

As this declension is exactly on the same lines as the previous one, there is no need of giving it throughout. The plural for all genders is *и*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative degree is expressed in Bulgarian by prefixing the preposition *по* to the adjective; as, Ива́нь е по-добъръ отъ Стояна, 'Ivan is better than Stoyan.' The same use of *отъ* is seen in Serbian and Chekh.

The superlative is formed by prefixing *най-* to the adjective; as, *най-мѣдрѣ чловѣкъ*, 'the wisest man.'

When we merely wish to express pre-eminence without any idea of comparison, the prefixes *при-* and *все-* may be used; as, *прѣчистѣ*, 'very pure;' *всесиленѣ*, 'all powerful.'

The suffixes *-ѣйшій* and *-ѣйшій* may also be added (cf. Russian); as, *Святѣйшій Синодѣ*, 'the most holy Synod.'

A diminutive termination may also be added to adjectives, as in all other Slavonic languages. This is effected by adding the suffixes *-ичѣкъ*, *-ичка*, *-ичко*. Thus from *сухѣ*, 'dry,' we get *сухичѣкъ*, *сухичка*, *сухичко*, 'somewhat dry.'

THE NUMERALS.

1	едѣнѣ, еднѣ, еднѣ.	15	петнѣйсетѣ.
2	двѣ (masc.), двѣ (fem. and neuter).	16	шестнѣйсетѣ.
3	три.	17	седемнѣйсетѣ.
4	чѣтери.	18	осемнѣйсетѣ.
5	пѣть.	19	деветнѣйсетѣ.
6	шѣсть.	20	двѣйсетѣ.
7	сѣдемѣ.	21	двѣйсетѣ и едѣнѣ.
8	ѣсемѣ.	22	двѣйсетѣ и двѣ (двѣ).
9	дѣветѣ.	30	трийсетѣ.
10	дѣсетѣ.	40	чѣтерѣisetѣ.
11	едѣнѣйсетѣ.	50	пѣтдесетѣ.
12	двѣнѣйсетѣ.	60	шѣйсетѣ.
13	тринѣйсетѣ.	70	седемдесѣтѣ
14	чѣтернѣйсетѣ.	80	осемдесѣтѣ.
		90	девендесѣтѣ. ¹

¹ It is curious in this form to see the survival of the nasal.

100	сто.	1000	хилѣда (rarely тѣ-сяща).
200	двѣстѣ.		
300	триста.	10,000	десѣтъ хилѣди (тѣ-сящи).
400	чѣтери стѣтинѣ.		
500	петъ стѣтинѣ.	1,000,000	милионѣ.

Some of these numbers are found in various forms ; e. g., двадесѣтъ for двѣсетѣ, and sometimes even двѣйсе (20) ; чѣтерисѣтъ (40) becomes sometimes чѣтирисѣ. But many of these are merely dialect forms. Dozon, in one of the ballads in his collection, has чѣтирисѣ (p. 16).

Единѣ is declined as an adjective.

Два, and many other numerals, take in the masculine the suffix -ма ; e. g. двѣма, деветѣма.

Masculine nouns used with a cardinal take the termination -а ; as, два лѣва, 'two lions' (or Bulgarian francs), три чѣловѣка, 'three men,' петъ соколѣ, 'five falcons.' This is really the remains of an O. S. dual form, which has been transferred to other nouns by analogy. Cf. the Russian два путешѣственниковѣ, 'two travellers.'

The feminine and neuter nouns are put in the ordinary plural ; as, петъ-тѣ чѣловѣшки чѣства, 'the five human senses.'

After some of the numerals we get a genitive plural, or remains of one, as in Russian ; as, шѣстнайсѣтъ душъ млади, 'sixteen young persons.'

It will be observed that the Bulgarians have borrowed хилѣда from the Greek. The form тѣсяща is, however, employed by some purists. This, according to Miklosich,

is a numeral explained by Slavonic, and by its etymology expresses 'the great swelling number.' It is cognate with the Teutonic forms.

ORDINALS.

1st. пѣрвый (also пѣрвъ).	30th. трийсетий.
2nd. второй. ¹ (Bogorov also gives вторъ.)	40th. четверйсетий.
3rd. третйй.	50th. петдесѣтйй.
4th. четвъртый and чет- вертъ.	60th. шейсѣтйй.
5th. пѣтйй.	70th. седемдесѣтйй.
6th. шѣстйй.	80th. осемдесѣтйй.
7th. сѣдмйй.	90th. девендесѣтйй.
8th. ѳсмйй.	100th. стѳтйй, or стѳтнйй.
9th. девѣтйй.	101st. сто и пѣрвый.
10th. десѣтйй.	200th. двастѳтнйй (or дву- стѳтнйй).
11th. единайсетйй.	202nd. двѣсть и вѳорйй.
12th. дванайсетйй.	300th. тристѳтнйй.
13th. тринайсетйй.	400th. четверистѳтнйй.
14th. четвернайсетйй.	500th. пятьстѳтнйй.
15th. петнайсетйй.	600th. шестьстѳтнйй.
16th. шестнайсетйй.	700th. седемьстѳтнйй.
17th. седемнайсетйй.	800th. осемьстѳтнйй.
18th. осемнайсетйй.	900th. деветьстѳтнйй.
19th. деветнайсетйй.	1000th. хйляднйй.
20th. двайсетйй.	2000th. два хйляднйй.
21st. двайсеть и пѣрвый.	10,000th. дѣсеть хйляднйй.
22nd. двайсеть и вѳорйй.	100,000th. сто хйляднйй.

¹ Same root as German *ander*, our 'other.'

Distributive numerals are expressed by putting *по* before the numeral; as, *по единъ*.

Fractions are thus expressed:—

Половина, a half:—*Щомъ удари половина слѣдъ седемъ*, 'As soon as half-past seven had struck.' *Третина*, a third; *петина*, a fifth, &c.

As previously stated, the cardinal *единъ* is treated as an adjective. Sometimes we have survivals of the old cases in the gen. *едного* and the dative *едному*. It is only by studying Bulgarian in relation to the grammar of O. S. that we can understand these curious survivals. When *единъ* means 'the only,' &c., it can take the article; as, *единъ-тъ врагъ*, 'the single enemy.' It can also have a plural: cf. Latin *unæ literæ*.

Dates are expressed in Bulgarian in the following way:—

*На двацетъ и пѣрвий Августъ хїляда и осемстѣтинъ и девендесетъ*¹ *и шеста-та годѣна*, 'On the 21st of August, 1896.'

It will be observed that the last number is an ordinal, and agrees with the noun.

¹ *Ог девендесетъ*.

THE PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

1ST. азъ, 'I.'

Singular.

N.	азъ		D.	мѣнѣ, ми ¹
G.	мѣня		A.	мѣне, ме

Plural.

N.	нѣе		D.	намъ, ни
G.	насъ.		A.	насъ, ни

2ND. ти, 'thou.'

Singular.

N.	ти		D.	тѣбѣ, тебѣ, ти
G.	тѣбя		A.	тѣбе, ти

Plural.

N.	вѣе		D.	вамъ, ви
G.	васъ		A.	васъ, ви

The enclitic forms of the personal pronouns are found in O. S. and some of the modern Slavonic languages (e.g. Polish), but are wanting in Russian, except in the case of the reflexive.

¹ In some dialects, instead of the dative, the accusative is used, with на.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

- N. той,¹ онъ, 'he; ' тя, она, 'she; ' то, оно, 'it.'
 G. на него (*m.*); на нея (*f.*); на него (*n.*).
 D. нему, -му (*m.*); -й, ней (*f.*); нему, -му (*n.*).
 A. него, -го (*m.*); -я, нея (*f.*); него, -го (*n.*).

It will be observed that the pronouns in Bulgarian have kept the Old Slavonic cases, as in the English pronouns old inflexions are preserved. The *н* before the genitive, dative and accusative is still seen in Russian after a preposition; it is like *νὺ ἐφελκυστικὸν* in Greek. For the accusative feminine we also get the spellings *ней* and *и*. My, the masc. dative, is often used for the genitive, as in Latin *mihi liber*, 'my book.' Thus cf. *сочинения-та* *му*, 'his works.'

Plural, for all genders.

N. тѣ, онѣ	D. тѣмъ, имъ, нимъ
G. тѣхъ	A. тѣ, ги

The form *ги* is very curious. It has been well explained by M. F. G. MÖHL ("Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, VIII. 182; Paris, 1892). He considers that *ro* in the masc. and neut. was regarded as independent, and not merely a suffix, and thus a kind of spurious declension arose: sing. masc. *ro*, fem. *ry*, and plural for all genders *ги*.

¹ It is this pronoun in the shortened form *тѣ*, *та*, *то*, which has become the Bulgarian article.

The same forms occur in the South Serbian dialects, the accus. fem. *ry* being also used as a dative. Thus, **Што молила, то ру Бог и даја**, 'What she prayed for, that God also gave her.' Also in the line commonly found in Serbo-Bulgarian poems: **Лице ру је као јарко сунце**, 'His visage is like a bright sun.' This has been produced by the analogy of the demonstrative pronoun **този** (q.v.). According to M. Möhl, the form arose in Old Serbia, Macedonia, and Roumelia. For a similar process one thinks of the Polish *jestem*, where a new verb is built up from the 3rd pers. sing. pres. of the original verb.

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

N. —	D. себе, си
G. на себе	A. себе, ся от се

The peculiarity of the reflexive pronoun in Bulgarian and the other Slavonic languages is that it may be employed indiscriminately for all the three persons, also both for singular and plural, and the same may be said of the possessive adjective *свой*, which is always reflexive, like the Latin *suus*.

There is also a curious redundant use of *себе*. Thus cf. the Russian **женщина прекрасная собою**, 'a beautiful woman.' Examples can also be found in Polish and Chekh; so also Lat. *ipse sibi*. **Азъ ѿмамъ пари при себе си**, 'I have the money with me.'

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

мой, 'mine.'

Singular.

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
N.	мой		моя		моё
G.	на моя		на моя		на моё
D.	на моя and моему		на моя		на моё
A.	мой, моя		моя		моё

Plural for the three genders: N. & A., мои.

In the same way are declined твой and свой.

нашій, or нашъ, 'our.'

Singular.

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
N.	нашій		наша		наше
G.	на нашия or нашему		на наша		на наше
D.	на нашия		на наша		на наше
A.	нашій		наша		наше

Plural, for all three genders, наши.

In the same way is declined вашій, 'yours.' They can all take the article postfixed.

Неговий, 'his,' нейний, 'hers,' тѣхний and нѣхний, 'theirs,' are also declined, like adjectives, in -ий. It is more in accordance, however, with the genius of the Bulgarian language, and the Slavonic languages generally, to use the dative singular of the personal pronoun to express possession; as, ми, ти, му, ѣ, си, ни, ви, имъ, for example.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. тоя (also тóзи, тóйзи¹), 'this, that.'

Singular.

МАСC.	ГЕМ.	НЕУТ.
N. тóзи, тóйзи, тóя	тѣ́зи, тѣ́я	товѣ́, туѣ́
G. на тогóзи, ² тойзи, тóя	на тѣ́зи, тѣ́я	на товѣ́, туѣ́
D. на тойзи (тойзи, тоя), томѣ́ва ³	на тѣ́зи, тѣ́я	на товѣ́, туѣ́
A. този́ (тои́зи, то́я), тогóзи, тогóва	тѣ́зи, тѣ́я	товѣ́, туѣ́

Plural, for all genders : тѣзи, тія.

он-зи, 'that.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	онѣзи	онѣя, онѣзи	онѣй, онов
G.	на онѣзи, оногѣзи	на онѣя, онѣзи	на онѣй, онѣва
D.	на онѣзи(ономува)	Same as Gen.	Same as Gen.
A.	онѣзи, оногѣзи	Same as Nom.	Same as Nom.

Plural for all three genders: онѣзи, онія.

¹ This *an* is added to demonstrative pronouns for the sake of emphasis. It corresponds to the Latin *-ce* in *hicce*, or the Greek *-ί* in *οὗτοι*.

² Observe here the remains of the O. S. genitive case.

⁸ Remains of the old dative.

ТАКЪВЪ, ТАКЪВЪЗИ, 'such.'

Singular.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. ТАКЪВЪ (ТАКЪВЪЗИ)	ТАКАВА, ТАКВАЗИ	ТАКОВО, ТАКВЪЗИ

Other cases the same, always putting *на* for the genitive and dative.

Plural, for all three genders :

ТАКИВА, ТАКВИЗИ.

ОНАКЪВЪ, ОНАКЪВЪЗИ (fem. ОНЪКВА, neut. ОНЪКВЪ), are declined in the same way, and also ТОЛЪКЪ, 'so big,' masc. (fem. ТОЛКАВА, neut. ТОЛКОВО). Also САМИЙ, 'self;' САМА, САМО, with variations САМИЧЪКЪ, САМИЧКА, САМИЧКО; СЪЩИЙ, 'the same' (fem. СЪЩА, neut. СЪЩО). This is really the present participle of the O. S. verb БЫТИ, 'to be.'

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

КОЙТО, ЩОТО, 'who, what.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	КОЙТО	КОЙТО	КОЕТО, ЩОТО
G.	НА КОГОТО	НА КОЯТО	НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО
D.	НА КОГОТО (КОМУТО)	НА КОЯТО	НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО
A.	КОГОТО	КОЯТО	КОЕТО, ЩОТО

Plural, for the three genders : който.

Що is used as a general relative for all genders, espe-

cially colloquially. This is common to all the Slavonic languages. Thus VAZOV, in his poem on Bulgaria :—

Пѣтатъ ли ме дѣ и земѣта

Що най лѣбѣ на свѣтъ? (See p. 76.)

Do they ask me where is the land

Which I love most in the world?

чий, 'whose, belonging to whom.'

Singular.

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
N.	чийто		чийто		чието

and the same in all the other cases.

Plural, for the three genders: чийто.

So also какѣто, 'of what sort;' колько, 'how large,' &c.

The interrogative pronouns are also relative.

Всѣкой (or сѣкий), 'each,' has, like the others, the gen. всѣкого and dat. всѣкому; всякакѣвъ, 'in every way like,' какѣвъ, 'of what sort.' Всѣчкий (also сѣчкий), 'all.'

весь, 'all.'

Sing.

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
N.	весь		вся		все
G.	всего		на вся		на все
D.	всему		на вся		на все
A.	весь		вся		все

Plural for all three genders:

N.	все, всѣ		D.	всѣмъ
G.	всѣхъ		A.	все, всѣ

This adjective has preserved many of its old forms. The neuter *всѣ* is often used adverbially to signify 'altogether;' the *в* is generally dropped when thus used.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Нѣкой, 'a certain person:' fem. *нѣкоя*, neut. *нѣкое*; add *на* to the genitives and datives. In the masculine the old gen. *нѣкого*, and the old dat. *нѣкому*, sometimes are found.

Нѣчто, 'something,' *ничто*, 'nothing,' and *щогодѣ*, 'whatever you please,' are indeclinable. (Cf. Russian *у-год-но*). In *кой-гдѣ*, 'whoever,' and *какъ-гдѣ*, 'of what sort soever,' the first parts are declined like *кой* and *какъ*, the last syllable remaining undeclined, just as the Latin *quilibet* or *quicunque*.

THE VERB.

The forms of the Bulgarian verb may be divided as follows:—

- (1) Active and passive, transitive, neuter, and reflexive.
- (2) Simple and compound, primitive and derived.
- (3) Perfective and imperfective.

The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. This aspect has no present tense, strictly speaking, but a present form with a future signification; but in modern Bulgarian the auxiliary must also be supplied.

Many of the verbs belonging to this perfective aspect are compounded with a preposition; as *написахъ*, perfective of *писахъ*.

The imperfective verbs express an action that is not completed; but this may be conceived either (a) as merely continuing, or (b) as repeated at various times. The verbs of the first class are called *durative*, those of the second class *iterative*.

The perfective verbs are again subdivided, either—(a) as they denote completion without regard to the duration of the action: e.g. to do a thing in one or more acts (unconditional perfective verbs); or (b) with reference to the duration of the action (conditional perfective verbs). In the last case the action may be either (a) one the beginning and end of which are simultaneous; as *скóкнѣхъ*, 'I leaped,' *бóднѣхъ*, 'I pierced;' the action being done rapidly—once for all as it were. These verbs are called by MIKLOSICH *momentaneous*, and by Russian grammarians the aspect is called the 'perfect aspect of unity.' Or (b) the action may not have a simultaneous beginning and end; and this class is further subdivided into—(a) where the action, the completion of which is predicated, is a continuous one, or (b) repeated at various times. The first of these MIKLOSICH calls *durative* perfective, the second *iterative* perfective.¹

¹ He shows at some length forms corresponding to the aspects in other languages: but perhaps the following examples from the excellent Polish Grammar of Prof. Smith of Copenhagen, recently deceased (*Grammatik*

The aspect of a verb can only be determined by a reference to one of the six conjugations to which the verb belongs, due regard being paid as to whether a preposition is prefixed or not. The scheme given on p. 35 will assist the student in this matter.

There are two Moods in Bulgarian, the Indicative and the Imperative. The special form of the Infinitive is lost, and it is expressed by *да* with the present indicative, even though the previous verb is in the past tense; thus, *Можете да ми вѣрвате*, 'You may believe me.' This same form of expression occurs in Serbian, but it is not compulsory. We may also compare modern Greek.

The infinitive, of course, existed in O. S., and traces of it may still be found in Bulgarian; e.g. *Не е видѣтъ нищо*, 'There is nothing to see.' A fragmentary form of it is also used after the verbs *можа*, 'I can,' *Не дѣй*, 'Do not,' *смѣя*, 'I dare,' and after the auxiliary *щя*, used to express the future; *щя, щешъ, ще, щемъ, щете, щжтъ*. Thus, *Можете ли ми каза?* 'Can you tell me?' *Не дѣй писа*, 'Do not write;' *Би щя*, 'I shall be;'

der polnischen Sprache, Berlin, 1845), will make the matter clear to anyone acquainted with the Greek language. Thus, in Greek:—

Imp. *τυγχάνω, ἐτύχανον* (stem *τύχαν—*).

Perf. *τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον* (stem *τυχ—*).

Imp. *γινώσκω, ἐγινώσκον* (stem *γινώσκ—*).

Perf. *γνώσομαι, ἔγνων* (stem *γνω—*).

We thus see that the imperfective aspect furnishes to the Slavonic verb (1) the present, (2) the imperfect tenses; while the perfective aspect furnishes (3) the future in the simple form as opposed to the compounded and artificial future; (4) the aorist.

Вѣка щѣ, 'I shall call.' Here кáза, пѣса and вѣка have lost the O. S. termination of the infinitive in -ти.

There are five tenses: the present, the imperfect, the aorist, the future, and the past tense formed from a participle.

Each aspect is regularly conjugated according to its own moods and tenses.

The prepositional prefixes are very important, and the leading ones are therefore here given, for they have great influence upon the aspects of a verb, as the reader will see by a careful study of the scheme of verbs and their aspects on p. 35.

1. Вѣ, like the Latin *in* (Greek *εις*), implies entrance into the interior of an object; as вѣ́рвамъ, 'I drive in.'

2. Въз, 'up' (Greek *ἀνά*), as въз-ста́ние, 'the insurrection.'

3. До, to complete an action; as догравѣ́, 'to finish building' anything.

4. За, 'beyond,' or 'over;' затво́рилъ, 'he shut up.' Also with the idea of going to a place out of one's road; as, затѣ́кохъ, 'they came out of the way.' Also 'to begin;' as запѣ́хъ, 'I begin to sing;' задрѣ́мъ, 'I begin to sleep.'

5. Изъ, 'out of;' as издалъ, 'he gave forth;' избѣ́рамъ, 'I choose.'

6. На, 'upon;' as наказалъ, 'he punished.' Cf. Latin *animadvertere in aliquem*.

7. Надъ, 'upon,' or 'in excess;' as наддавамъ, 'I give in excess.'

8. Объ, sometimes shortened into о, expresses the completion of an action, or 'around;' as, оковáвамъ, 'I fetter' (lit. 'I do the work of a smith' round a person); обвивка, 'the envelope of a letter' (lit. 'the thing wound round').

9. Отъ, 'from out;' as, отврѣщамъ, 'I turn away or aside.'

10. По gives a sense of diminution, or now and then; as побóдохъ, 'I punctured a little,' or подíгнѣхъ, 'I moved a little.'

11. Подъ expresses 'underneath;' as поди́свамъ, 'I subscribe;' подчинѣхъ, 'he subdued.'

12. При has the sense of approaching and being near; as прибли́жвамъ, 'I approach;' пристѣпихъ, 'he came up.'

13. Про gives a sense of thoroughness; as провѣждамъ, 'I send, conduct, or forward,' and продавамъ, 'I sell' (lit. 'I give forth').

14. Пре (really contracted from пре, and also frequently written прѣ) denotes change, or moving from one place to another; as прѣплáвувамъ, 'I swim over.'

15. Прѣдъ, 'before;' as прѣдлáгамъ, 'I lay before, offer.'

16. Разъ (which becomes before certain consonants рас-) denotes separation, or changing the action, like the Latin *re-*; as развáлямъ, 'I destroy;' раздахъ, 'he distributed.'

17. Съ, 'together with,' like the Greek *συν*; as събрáние, 'the assembly,' the word used for the Bulgarian Parliament.

18. У gives the meaning of thoroughness, and makes the verb to which it is joined perfective.

There can also be double prefixes; as вѣзь-об-нóвилъ, 'he renewed.'

The following are the original personal suffixes of the verb.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1.	-мъ		-мъ
2.	-шь		-те
3.	-тъ		-тъ

The -мъ of the 1st pers. sing. is found in some of the conjugations; as дѣлаюмъ, 'I do,' купювамъ, 'I buy.' In other conjugations it becomes ж, the labial nasal thus passing into what was originally a nasal.

The н of the 3rd pers. plural coalesces with the characteristic vowel of the present into ж, corresponding to the O. S. nasal;¹ thus, плетѣтъ, 'they weave,' кроиѣтъ, 'they cut garments.'

The connecting vowels are е and о. The first is prominently seen in the past participle passive; as плетѣнъ, 'braided.' The verbs which we shall find afterwards in the class marked B have no connecting vowel; such as

¹ This nasal is expressed by Миклосич under the form а, which is borrowed from the Polish.

даа-, 'to give,' яа-, 'to eat,' -ec-, 'to be.' These are remains of an older stage of the language, when the present was formed without e.

The conjugation of the Bulgarian verb will be here arranged according to the system of MIKLOSICH. Before, however, giving the several classes of verbs, it will be as well to quote his analysis of the Slavonic verb generally.

Each verb has two stems: firstly the infinitive stem, and secondly the present stem. It is upon the principle of the infinitive stem that the verbs are here arranged.

(1) THE INFINITIVE STEM.—In this the verbs are divided into two classes, according as they add verbal suffixes immediately to the root, or add them to a root, or a nominal or verbal stem, by means of one of the following suffixes (connecting vowels):—*na*,¹ *ê*, *i*, *a*, *ua* (*ova*).

Putting these two together, we may say that verbal stems are divided into six classes:—

- (a) Stems without a connecting vowel.
- (b) Stems with a connecting vowel—*na*-stems.
- (c) *ê*-stems.
- (d) *i*-stems.
- (e) *a*-stems.
- (f) *ova*-stems.

We thus have the verbs divided into six chief classes.

¹ See previous explanation of this letter.

These again may be regarded from the point of view of — (1) those which have no preposition prefixed; (2) those which have a preposition prefixed.

With reference to their aspects, the verbs are thus arranged under the six classes:—

I. Without the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) As a rule imperfective, some durative. There are a few perfective, which must be learned by practice.
- (b) Perfective, a few inchoative-durative (i.e. expressing the beginning of an action which lasts).
- (c) Durative; when derived from nouns inchoative-durative.
- (d) Durative; a few iterative, some perfective.
- (e) Those of the first are durative if derived from nouns (*verba denominativa*); iterative when derived from verbs (*verba deverbativa*); those of the second, third, and fourth subdivisions, if primary verbs, are durative.
- (f) Durative if *verba denominativa*; iterative when *verba deverbativa*.

II. With the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) Perfective.
- (b) Perfective.
- (c) In both subdivisions perfective.
- (d) Perfective if durative.

(e) Durative verbs become perfective; iterative become durative, and some perfective.

(f) Verba denominativa, already durative, become perfective; verba deverbativa, already iterative, become durative.¹

1. The suffix of the infinitive in O. S. was -ти, but this, as previously mentioned, has completely disappeared from Bulgarian, and the infinitive is expressed by the conjunction да with the present indicative.

2. The supine found in O. S. has gone.

3. The first past participle active (or gerund) is gone.

4. The suffix of the second past participle active is -лъ; as далъ, 'he gave,' плелъ, 'he braided' (see p. 52, where the use of this as a tense is explained).

5. The suffix of the past participle passive is -нъ or -тъ, as плетенъ, 'braided,' клятъ, 'cursed,' битъ, 'struck.' The verbs of the first and second conjugations as a rule make their past part. passive in -тъ, the others in -нъ.

6. The aorist (несохъ), used a great deal for narration.

(2) THE PRESENT STEM.

1. The present suffix is e, which is lost in some verbs.

2. Imperative. The vowel in the 2nd pers. plural is short, but has the accent; thus, неси́, 'bring thou,' несе́те, 'bring ye;,' четёре, 'read ye.'

¹ The student must continually keep this table in mind. It is impossible to master this difficult part of Slavonic grammar at the outset: it can only be done by familiarity with Bulgarian books.

3. The imperfect; e.g. бодѣхъ, 'I was piercing,' идѣхъ, 'I was going,' прочеѣхъ, 'I was reading.' It is a favourite tense for purposes of description.

4. Pres. participle active is lost in Bulgarian; its place is supplied by *káto* with the indicative, or by adverbs in -ешкомъ, which form is used like a Latin gerund; as, плачешкомъ, 'weeping,' играешкомъ, 'sporting;' but traces of a present participle are to be found in the popular songs which have in so many instances remained true to the older forms of the language. But even in the ordinary language some forms of the original present participle are still preserved, having become adjectives.

бѣдѣжщій... the future.

настоящій... the present.

сѣжщій ... the same.

The participle in -лъ (past part. active II.) is sometimes used as an ordinary participle; as, Ние си отды-
нахме, кáто плаватели прѣтърпѣли кораблекрушѣние, 'We
breathed again, like sailors who had endured a ship-
wreck.'

The following senses are purely adjectival, this being the only Slavonic language in which this participle can be so used:—легналийтъ конь, 'the horse which has lain down;' умрѣлата женá, 'the dead woman.'

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

A. CONJUGATION WITH PRESENT SUFFIX.

*First Class.*STEMS WITHOUT CONNECTING VOWEL: THOSE IN *д* AND *т*.1. *бод-*, 'to pierce.'*a.* Inf. stem *бод-*; past part. act. II. *болъ*; past part. passive, *бодѣнь*.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>бод-о-хъ</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <i>бод-о-х-ме</i>
2. <i>бод-е</i>	<i>бод-о-х-те</i>
3. <i>бод-е</i>	<i>бод-о-х-ж</i> ¹

β. Pres. stem *бод-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>бод-ѣ</i>	<i>бод-ѣ-мъ</i>
2. <i>бод-ѣ-шь</i>	<i>бод-ѣ-те</i>
3. <i>бод-ѣ</i>	<i>бод-ѣ-тъ</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2. <i>бодѣ</i>	<i>бодѣте</i>
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IMPERFECT.

1. <i>бод-ѣ-хъ</i>	<i>бод-ѣ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>бод-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>бод-ѣ-х-те</i>
3. <i>бод-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>бод-ѣ-х-ж</i>

Т and *д* fall out before *-лъ*; as *плелъ*, 'he braided,' *болъ*, 'he pierced;' *ид—*, 'to go,' has pres. *идж*, imper. *идѣ*, and imperf. *идѣхъ*. The past part. II. is borrowed

¹ Sometimes written *а*.

from the root *шед-*, which is identical with *ход-*, 'to go;' as *шелъ* (fem. *шла*), and in composition, *отшѣлъ*, *отшла*. This parasitic *и* has crept into most of the Slavonic languages, but in many cases is only preserved in the dialects.

STEMS WHICH END IN *с*.2. *нес-*, 'to bring.'

a. Inf. stem *нес-*; past part. act. II. *несѣмъ*; past part. pass. *несенъ*.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>нес-о-хъ</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <i>нес-о-х-ме</i>
2. <i>нес-е</i>	<i>нес-о-х-те</i>
3. <i>нес-е</i>	<i>нес-о-х-ѣ</i>

β. Present stem *нес-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>нес-ѣ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-мъ</i>
2. <i>нес-ѣ-шь</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-те</i>
3. <i>нес-ѣ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-тъ</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2. <i>неси</i>	<i>несѣте</i>
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IMPERFECT.

1. <i>нес-ѣ-хъ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>нес-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-те</i>
3. <i>нес-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-ѣ</i>

For *несѣмъ*, *нелъ* is used colloquially.

STEMS WHICH END IN Ъ AND В.

3. греб-, 'to row.'

α. Inf. stem греб-; past part. act. II. грѣбѣмъ; past part. pass. грѣбѣнъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. грѣб-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> грѣб-о-х-ме
2. грѣб-е	грѣб-о-х-те
3. грѣб-е	грѣб-о-х-ѣ

PRESENT.

1. грѣбѣ	грѣб-ѣ-мъ
2. грѣб-ѣ-шь	грѣб-ѣ-те
3. грѣб-ѣ	грѣб-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. грѣби	грѣб-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. грѣб-ѣ-хъ	грѣб-ѣ-х-ме
2. грѣб-ѣ-ше	грѣб-ѣ-х-те
3. грѣб-ѣ-ше	грѣб-ѣ-х-ѣ

STEMS WHICH END IN Г AND К.

4. пек-, 'to bake.'

α. Inf. stem пек-; past part. act. II. пекѣмъ; past part. pass. печ-ѣ-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. пѣк-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> пѣк-о-х-ме
2. пѣч-е	пѣк-о-х-те
3. пѣч-е	пѣк-о-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem *пек-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>пек-ѣ</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-мъ</i>
2. <i>печ-ѣ-шь</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-те</i>
3. <i>печ-ѣ</i>	<i>пек-ѣ-тъ</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2. <i>печи́</i>	<i>печѣте</i>
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IMPERFECT.

1. <i>печ-ѣ-хъ</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>печ-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-х-те</i>
3. <i>печ-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-х-ѣ</i>

STEMS WHICH END IN M AND N.

5. *кѣн-*, 'to swear.'

α. Inf. stem *кѣн-*; past part. act. II. *кѣ-лъ*; past part. pass. *кѣтъ*.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>кѣ-хъ</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <i>кѣ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>кѣ</i>	<i>кѣ-х-те</i>
3. <i>кѣ</i>	<i>кѣ-х-ѣ</i>

β. Pres. stem *кѣн-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>кѣн-ѣ</i> ¹	<i>кѣн-ѣ-мъ</i>
2. <i>кѣн-ѣ-шь</i>	<i>кѣн-ѣ-те</i>
3. <i>кѣн-ѣ</i>	<i>кѣн-ѣ-тъ</i>

¹ Also *кѣлнѣ*.

IMPERATIVE.

2. КЛЪНИ	КЛЪН-Ѣ-ТЕ
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IMPERFECT.

1. КЛЪН-Ѣ-ХЪ	КЛЪН-Ѣ-Х-МЕ
2. КЛЪН-Ѣ-ШЕ	КЛЪН-Ѣ-Х-ТЕ
3. КЛЪН-Ѣ-ШЕ	КЛЪН-Ѣ-Х-Ж

STEMS WHICH END IN P AND L.

6. мр-, 'to die.'

α. Inf. stem мр-; past part. act. II. мр-ѣ-лъ; past part. passive ———.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. мр-ѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> мр-ѣ-х-ме
2. мр-ѣ	мр-ѣ-х-те
3. мр-ѣ	мр-ѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem мр-е.

PRESENT.

1. мр-ж	мр-е-мъ
2. мр-е-шь	мр-е-те
3. мр-е	мр-ж-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. мри	мр-е-те.
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IMPERFECT.

1. мр-ѣ-хъ	мр-ѣ-х-ме
2. мр-ѣ-ше	мр-ѣ-м-те
3. мр-ѣ-ше	мр-ѣ-х-ж

Like this verb is conjugated *запрж*, 'to shut up,' also *опрж*, 'to lean,' which supplies a past participle passive, as *опрѣнъ*, 'having been supported.'

STEMS WHICH END IN A VOWEL.

7. би-, 'to strike.'

a. Inf. stem би-; past part. act. II. би-лъ; past part. pass. битъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. би-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бѣ-х-ме
2. би	бѣ-х-те
3. би	бѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem би-ѣ-е.¹

PRESENT.

1. бѣ-ѣ-хъ	бѣ-е-мъ
2. бѣ-ѣ-шь	бѣ-е-те
3. бѣ-ѣ	бѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. би-й	би-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. бѣ-ѣ-хъ	бѣ-ѣ-х-ме
2. бѣ-ѣ-шь	бѣ-ѣ-х-те
3. бѣ-ѣ-ше	бѣ-ѣ-х-ж

Пѣ-, 'to sing,' has in 1st person пѣ-ѣ-хъ; знѣ-, 'to know,' makes зна-ѣ-хъ, but also, according to V. 1, зна-ѣ-мъ. Under this class comes the verb би-, 'to be,' the full conjugation of which will be given on page 59.

¹ The *j* is inserted to avoid the hiatus; it must be pronounced *y*. It is preferable to use this letter, which cannot be confounded with Slavonic *y*.

*Second Class.*STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL : *на*-STEMS.ДИГНЖ-.¹

а. Inf. ДИГНЖ-; past part. act. II. ДИГНЖЛЪ; past part. pass. ДИГНЖТЪ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. дѣгнж-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> дѣгнж-х-ме
2. дѣгнж	дѣгнж-х-те
3. дѣгнж	дѣгнж-х-ж

β. Pres. stem дѣгн-е.

PRESENT.

1. дѣгн-ж	дѣгн-е-мъ
2. дѣгн-е-шь	дѣгн-е-те
3. дѣгн-е	дѣгн-ж-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. дѣгнѣ	дѣгнѣте
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IMPERFECT.

1. дѣгн-ѣ-хъ ²	дѣгн-ѣ-х-ме
2. дѣгн-е-ше	дѣгн-ѣ-х-те
3. дѣгн-е-ше	дѣгн-ѣ-х-ж

¹ *в* has dropped out from this verb. Cf. Russian *двинуть*. It is rare in the uncompounded form.

² Sometimes written *дѣгняхъ*.

*Third Class.*STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL *ê*.

1ST GROUP.

желѣ-, 'to wish.'

a. Inf. stem желѣ-; past part. act. II. желѣлъ; past part. pass. желѣлъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. желѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> желѣ-х-ме
2. желѣ	желѣ-х-те
3. желѣ	желѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem желѣ-ѣ-.

PRESENT.

1. желѣ-ѣ	желѣ-ѣ-мъ
2. желѣ-ѣшь	желѣ-ѣ-те
3. желѣ-ѣ-е	желѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. желѣ-ѣ-й	желѣ-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. желѣ-хъ	желѣ-х-ме
2. желѣ-ше	желѣ-х-те
3. желѣ-ше	желѣ-х-ж

2ND GROUP.

горѣ-, 'to burn.'

a. Inf. stem горѣ-; past part. act. II. горѣлъ; past part. pass. ——. ¹

¹ For this *врѣтънъ*, 'turned,' from *врѣтъжъ*, 'to turn,' may be supplied to show form.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. горѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> горѣ-х-ме
2. горѣ	горѣ-х-те
3. горѣ	горѣ-х-ѡ

β. Pres. stem гор-ј-е.

PRESENT.

1. горѣѡ	горѣ-мъ
2. горѣ-шь	горѣ-те
3. горѣ	горѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. горѣ	горѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. горѣ-хъ	горѣ-х-ме
2. горѣ-ше	горѣ-х-те
3. горѣ-ше	горѣ-х-ѡ

Щѣ, 'to wish,' used in forming the artificial future, as we shall shortly see, has in the present—

1. щѣѡ	щѣ-мъ
2. щѣ-шь	щѣ-те
3. щѣ	щѣ-тъ

Спа-, 'to sleep,' is conjugated in the present in the following way :—

1. спѣѡ	спѣ-мъ
2. спѣ-шь	спѣ-те
3. спѣ	спѣ-тъ

Aor. спѣхъ; past part. act. II. спѣлъ.

To this conjugation also belong търпѣхъ, 'I endure,' and видѣхъ, 'I see' (which has in the imperative виждь, виждь, and виждте). So also мълчѣхъ, 'to be silent,' лежѣхъ, 'to lie down,' and стоѣхъ, 'to stand.'

Fourth Class : i-STEMS.

хвали, 'to praise.'

a. Inf. stem хвали; past part. act. II. хвали-лъ; past part. pass. хвал-ѣ-нь.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. хва́ли-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> хва́ли-х-ме
2. хва́ли	хва́ли-х-те
3. хва́ли	хва́ли-х-ж

β. Pres. stem хвали-е.

PRESENT.

1. хва́лиж	хва́ли-мъ
2. хва́ли-шь	хва́ли-те
3. хва́ли	хва́л-жтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. хва́ли	хвалѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. хва́лъ-хъ	хва́лъ-х-ме
2. хва́ле-ше	хва́лъ-х-те
3. хва́ле-ше	хва́лъ-х-ж

The *i*-stems are mostly imperfective.

Fifth Class : α-STEMS.

1ST GROUP.

вика, 'to call.'

α. Inf. stem вика; past part. act. II. викалъ; past part. pass. виканъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. вика-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> вика-х-ме
2. вика	вика-х-те
3. вика	вика-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem вика-ѣ.

PRESENT.

1. вика-мъ	вика-ме ¹
2. вика-шь	вика-те
3. вика	викатъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. вика-й	вика-и-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. вика-хъ	вика-х-ме
2. вика-ше	вика-х-те
3. вика-ше	вика-х-ѣ

Besides -амъ, verbs of this conjugation may make the 1st person of the present in -аѣ; thus играѣ, 'I play.'

2ND GROUP.

писа, 'to write.'

α. Inf. stem писа; past part. act. II. писа-лъ; past part. pass. писа-нъ.

¹ The e is added to differentiate from 1st person sing.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. пи́са-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> пи́са-х-ме
2. пи́са	пи́са-х-те
3. пи́са	пи́са-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem пиш-е.

PRESENT.

1. пи́ш-ѣ	пи́ш-е-мъ
2. пи́ш-е-шь	пи́ш-е-те
3. пи́ш-е	пи́ш-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. пиш-и́	пиш-ѐ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. пи́ш-ѣ-хъ	пи́ш-ѣ-х-ме
2. пи́ш-е-ше	пи́ш-ѣ-х-те
3. пи́ш-е-ше	пи́ш-ѣ-х-ѣ

Иска, 'to seek,' belonging to this group, has in the 1st pers. pres. both и́щѣ and и́скамъ.

3RD GROUP.

бра, 'to take.'

a. Inf. stem бра-; past part. act. II. бра-хъ; past part. pass. бра-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. бра-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бра-х-ме
2. бра	бра-х-те
3. бра	бра-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem бер-е.

PRESENT.

1. бер-ѣ	бер-ѣ-мъ
2. бер-ѣ-шь	бер-ѣ-те
3. бер-ѣ-	бер-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. бер-и	бер-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. берѣхъ	берѣ-х-ме
2. берѣше	берѣ-х-те
3. берѣше	берѣ-х-ѣ

4TH GROUP.

зѣя, 'to yawn.'

α. Inf. stem зѣя ; past part. act. II. зѣялъ ; past part. pass. зѣянь.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. зѣя-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> зѣя-х-ме
2. зѣя	зѣя-х-те
3. зѣя	зѣя-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem зе-ѣ-е.

PRESENT.

1. зѣ-ѣ-ѣ	зѣ-ѣ-мъ
2. зѣ-ѣ-шь	зѣ-ѣ-те
3. зѣ-ѣ-	зѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. зѣ-ѣ-и	зѣ-ѣ-те
-----------	---------

IMPERFECT.

1. зѣ-ѣ-хъ	зѣ-ѣ-х-ме
2. зѣ-ѣ-ше	зѣ-ѣ-х-те
3. зѣ-ѣ-ше	зѣ-ѣ-х-ѣ

*Sixth Class.**ova (ua)*-STEMS.

This class is wanting in Bulgarian, and the verbs which properly belong to it are formed like the first group of the Fifth: e.g. купувамъ, 'I buy.' Two aspects are thus placed in the same class, but belong to different groups. Thus we get both кажиж and казвамъ; so also запишж and записувамъ. The verbs have a tendency to omit у.

B CONJUGATION WITHOUT THE PRESENT SUFFIX.

1. дад, 'to give.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. да-мъ	дад-ѣ-мъ
2. дад-ѣ-шь	дад-ѣ-те
3. дад-ѣ	дад-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. дай	дайте
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It will be observed that these verbs add the personal terminations immediately to the stem. In the present of дамъ we get the remains of an old reduplication, дамъ being for дадмъ.

2. яд, 'to eat.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. ямъ	<i>Plur.</i> ед-ѣ-мъ
2. едѣшь	ед-ѣ-те
3. едѣ	едѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. ежъ

ежте

Besides едемъ we also find емъ.

3. ес-, 'to be.'

PRESENT.

Sing. 1. съмъ¹*Plur.* с-ми

2. си

с-те

3. е

с-ж

TENSE, MOOD, VOICE.

The Bulgarian language is richer in tenses than the Russian, having both an Aorist and Imperfect. As in the latter, and indeed in all Slavonic languages, the 2nd past participle active is used with the persons of the substantive verb to express one of the past tenses, just as we say, 'I am living,' 'I was waiting.' Hence it is inflected as a participle in the singular and plural, in the former number the gender being also marked. Thus—

Азъ сѣдѣлъ, а, о, съмъ, 'I sat down.'

Ти сѣдѣлъ, а, о, си.

Онъ, она, оно сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е.

Ми	}	сѣдѣли	{	сме		сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е
Ви				сте		
Они				сж		

¹ Отъ съмъ.

In this tense the subject had better be expressed, to avoid confusion. In the 3rd person, sing. and plur., *e* and *сѣ* are often omitted. (Cf. Lat. *amamini*, Germ. *was er gethan*, where *hat* is omitted.)

It is curious in the history of the Slavonic languages to watch the gradual mutations in this tense: the parts of the substantive verb are quite lost in Russian, but its gradual falling into disuse can be distinctly traced.¹ In Chekh they are entirely preserved, but in Polish they are only kept as particles at the end of words, and this explains the curious fact that they may be moved from one part of the sentence to another.

The pluperfect in Bulgarian is formed by means of the 2nd past. participle active and the imperfect or aorist of the substantive verb; as, *писахъ бѣхъ* or *писалъ бихъ*: e.g. *Азъ бѣхъ продахъ*, 'I had sold.'

The future is expressed in two ways:—

(1) *Щѣ*² with the present, which is inflected, whereas *щѣ* remains unaltered.

щѣ пишѣ, 'I will write.'

щѣ пишеть, 'thou wilt write.'

щѣ пише, 'he will write,' &c.

(2) By placing *щѣ* with the infin. stem, i.e. the inf. n.

¹ See SOBOLEVSKI, *Лекціи по исторіи русскаго языка*, "Lectures on the History of the Russian Language."

² Sometimes written *ще*.

minus the suffix *ти*, which we must remember never occurs in Bulgarian, as previously stated. Thus—

пѣса щѣ
пѣса щешъ
пѣса ще, &c.

Observe, that when used with this mutilated infinitive it is inflected. *Щѣ* is the present of the verb *щѣ*, 'to wish.' A tense of the same verb forms the future in Serbian *ћу*.¹

The *futurum exactum* is expressed by the union of the 2nd past participle active with the future of the substantive verb; as *щѣ бѣдѣхъ пѣсалъ*, or *щѣ сѣмъ пѣсалъ*, *scripsero*.

In dependent sentences, after conjunctions, &c., the auxiliary *щѣ* is omitted; as, *Ако бѣде ми ушилъ дрехѣ-та да я земешь*, 'when he has made (lit. sewed) my clothes, take them (lit. you shall take them).'

The conjunctive is expressed by the indicative with *да* or *ако*, generally in the past tense; as, *Да имамъ мастѣло, пѣсувамъ*, *si haberem atramentum, scriberem*; *испѣвалъ сѣмъ*; *сичко то вино ако да бѣли дѣли*, *ebibissem omne vinum si id dedissent*, 'I would have drunk up all the wine, if they had given it.'

The pluperfect with *бихъ* may also be used as a conjunctive, as in English and many other languages; thus:—*съ такъвъ элементъ тѣ бѣхъ направили чудеса*, 'with such an element they had worked wonders.'

¹ See "Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language," p. 53.

The infinitive is expressed by *да* with the present tense indicative; as, *Не може да каже*, 'He cannot say.'

The first and third persons of the imperative are also expressed by *да* with the present indicative; as, *Да четѣмъ да четѣтъ*, 'Let us, let them read.' According to MIKLOSICH, *да* is merely a shortened form of *дай*, 'grant that, allow that.' It may also sometimes be used with the second person; as *да зѣмеше*, 'take' (lit. 'that thou mayest take.')

Да is also used with the indicative generally, to express a wish.

As in all the Slavonic languages, the 2nd person of the imperative is constantly used for the 3rd; as, *Богъ насѣ България*, 'God save Bulgaria.'

The participle in *-ѣ* is also used to express the imperative; as, *избавиѣ го Богъ!* 'God deliver him.' This construction is also found in Russian, as *пошеѣ*, 'be off;'; and in Serbian, as *живио*, 'long live!' It is difficult to explain this form.

The negative imperative can also be expressed by the use of the auxiliary *дѣй*, which here corresponds exactly to the English auxiliary 'do;'; as,—

<i>Не дѣй писца (sing.)</i>	}	'Do not write'
<i>Не дѣйте писца (plur.)</i>		

instead of the forms *пиши* and *пишѣте*: *писца* is here the verbal root.

The verbal noun ends in *-ие*; as *писаніе*, the act of writing.

The passive voice is expressed by—

- (1) The reflexive—as хвалѣхъ ся, 'I am praised;' ¹ or,
- (2) By the past participle passive with the substantive verb—as съмъ битъ, 'I am struck.'

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Of these there are many in Bulgarian, and it is a great characteristic of the Slavonic languages generally to use personal verbs impersonally.

The following are specially noteworthy.

Бѣва, 'it happens.'

Блѣска, 'it lightens.'

Валѣ	{	дождъ, 'it rains.'
		снѣгъ, 'it snows.'
		градъ, 'it hails.'

Гърмѣ, 'it thunders.'

Загорѣва се, 'it dawns.'

Има, 'there is,' or 'there are,' *il y a*; also
нѣма, 'there is not.'

The latter comes to be used almost like a mere future; as, Богъ нѣма да ви остави, 'God will never leave you.' We may compare the use of имѣти in O. S. as a future.

Мръква, 'it grows dark.'

Пише се, 'they write.'

Трѣба, 'it is necessary.' Cf. Polish *trzeba*.

Плаче ми се, 'I feel inclined to weep.'

¹ This is most in accordance with the genius of the Slavonic languages.

Спи ми се, 'I am sleepy.' Cf. the Russian.

Бде¹ ми се, 'I want to eat.'

Стѣга, 'it is enough.' Не стѣга това, 'nay, more.'

Cf. Russian мало того.

Стру́ва, 'to be worth.' Cf. the lines on the hero

Hadji Dimitri:—

Но подъ меня юна́къ лежи

Цѣло царство стру́ва.

But beneath me lies a hero

Worth a whole empire.

Конче му стру́ва хиляда, 'His horse cost a thousand (piastres).'

Стру́ва ми ся, 'it seems to me.'

IRREGULAR VERBS.

For the convenience of the student, I have added a list of some of the more common irregular verbs, if the expression may be allowed. They can easily be referred to their proper conjugations.

1. ямъ, 'to eat.' To the present, already given, may be added the Aor. ядѣхъ, fut. щж ямъ.

2. давамъ, давашъ, &c. Imp. давахъ, aor. дадохъ, fut. щж дамъ, 'I will give (once for all);' as, Азъ щж му дамъ моята книга, 'I will give him my book;' щж давамъ, 'I will give (repeatedly).'

¹ Sometimes written едѣ.

3. Дѣй, дѣйте, are remains of a verb дѣя-, no longer in use, and serve to express the imperative. (See p. 55.)

Емѣ, 'to take' (one of the commonest verbs in Slavonic, but never found in an uncompounded state), 2nd pers. емешь, imperf. ѣмѣхъ, fut. щѣ емѣ, imp. еми. This verb is cognate with the Russian ять. It belongs to the 1st Conjug., 5th Group, of the Slavonic verb-system. The nasal labial м has gone into the я of the infinitive, which originally expressed a nasal. The root in O. S. is им (see имати, in the glossary to BУSLАВЪ's *Русская Христоматія*). Some tenses are taken from another aspect (cf. з-имамъ, з-имаше). Here в has dropped off, as in the commonly occurring aor. зехъ, 'I took,' which should be взехъ. (Cf. в dropping off from сичкий.) It is occasionally preserved, however; thus съгласно съ рѣшение-то взето, 'agreeably with the resolution taken.' We get also the verb приѣмамъ, imp. приѣми (cf. Russian внемли). Вазов uses занятъ ('occupied') for the past part. passive, but this looks like a Russism.

Идѣ, 'I come,' идешь, imperf. идяхъ, aor. (from the compound доидѣ) додохъ = доидохъ (see *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*); so also доде for дойде. In the same way we have поидѣ in Russian for imp. поиди; придѣ inf. for прийти, fut. щѣ додѣ, 'I will come;' as Азъ щѣ си додѣ къ петъ часа довѣчера, 'I will come about five o'clock in the evening'—past part. II. дошѣлъ; e.g. дошѣлъ съмъ, 'I have come.' (See Paradigms of Conjugations: 1st Conj., 1st Group.)

The other aspect of this verb is от-ѣвамъ, where the root is и (cf. Latin eo, ire): в is largely employed as a formative of aspects in all the Slavonic languages. The

forms are от-ѣвамъ, отѣвашь, отѣва; imp. отѣвахъ, aor. отѣдохъ, fut. щѣ отѣдѣ, past отишѣлъ, the и in the last being added incorrectly from analogy, as the шелъ, as shown before, is connected with the root ход-. The syllable дѣ is merely added to strengthen the verb, and is the same (as we shall see) in the future of the substantive verb бѣдѣ, 'I shall be.'

Могѣ, 'I can,' можешь. Here the aorist is можахъ, from можа, a new form which has arisen. The imperf. is можѣхъ; there is also past part. II. можалъ; sometimes, however, могълъ.

It will be observed that the т д stems (1st conj., 1st group) drop out т and д before л in the past part. II.; e.g. болъ; so also челъ, 'he read,' for чѣлъ; велъ, 'he led,' for ведѣлъ, and шелъ, 'he went,' for шѣлъ (cf. Polish *szedł*).

Important verbs also are текѣ, 'to flow,' and рекѣ, 'to speak,' like пекѣ.

THE VERB *сѣмь*, 'I am.'

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. сѣмь	сѣмь
2. си	сте
3. е	сѣ

IMPERFECT.—I was (*eram*).

бѣхъ (бяхъ)	бѣхмь
бѣше (бѣ)	бѣхте
бѣше (бѣ)	бѣхѣ

AORIST.—I was (*fui*).

бихъ <i>or</i> бидохъ	бихме <i>or</i> бидохме
би „ биде	бихте „ бидохте
би „ биде	бихж „ бидохж

PERFECT.—I have been.

билъ -а -о съмъ	били сме
„ „ си	„ сте
„ „ е	„ сж

PLUPERFECT.—I had been.

билъ -а -о бѣхъ	били бѣхме
„ „ бѣ	„ бѣхте
„ „ бѣ	„ бѣхж

FUTURE.—I shall be.

щж съмъ <i>or</i> бѣдж	щемъ сме <i>or</i> бѣдемъ
щеш си <i>or</i> бѣдешъ	щете сте <i>or</i> бѣдете
ще е <i>or</i> бѣде	щѣтъ сж <i>or</i> бѣджтъ

or,

би-щж	би-щемъ
би-щешъ	би-щете
би-ще	би-щѣтъ

IMPERATIVE.

бжди	бждѣте
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CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may be (from other aspect).

бѣвамъ	бѣваме
бѣвашъ	бѣвате
бѣва	бѣвать

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should be (from other aspect).

бѣвахъ	бѣвахме
бѣваше	бѣвахте
бѣва	бѣвахъ

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have been (*fuissem*).

щехъ да бѣждѣ	щехме да бѣждемъ
щеше да бѣждешъ	щехте да бѣждете
щеше да бѣде	щехъ да бѣждѣтъ

PARTICIPLES.

сѣщій, сѣща, сѣщѣ, 'being.'

бѣвшій, 'having been.'

бѣждщій, 'about to be.'

PARADIGM OF A COMPLETE VERB.

In order to enable the reader to understand better the compound tenses and their meanings, a paradigm of the complete verb is here given.

Нѣсѣхъ, 'I bear, bring.'

PRESENT.

нѣсѣхъ	нѣсимъ
нѣсишь	нѣсите
нѣси	нѣсятъ

IMPERFECT.—I was bearing, &c.

нѣсѣхъ	нѣсѣхме
нѣсѣше	нѣсѣхте
нѣсѣше	нѣсѣхъ

AORIST.—I bore, &c.

нѡсихъ		нѡсихме
нѡси		нѡсихте
нѡси		нѡсихѣ

PERFECT.—I have borne, &c.

нѡсилъ	-ла	-ло	сѣмъ		нѡсили	сѣ
„	„		си		„	сте
„	„		е		„	сѣ

PLUPERFECT.—I had borne, &c.

нѡсилъ	-ла	-ло	бѣхъ		нѡсили	бѣхѣ
„	„		бѣше		„	бѣхте
„	„		бѣше		„	бѣхѣ

or,

нѡсилъ	-ла	-ло	сѣмъ	} били -ла -ло		нѡсили	сѣ	} били
„	„		си			„	сте	
„	„		е			„	сѣ	

FUTURE.—I shall bear.

ще нѡсѣѣ, or нѣѣ нѡсѣѣ
 ще нѡсишь, or щѣшь нѡсишь
 ще нѡси
 ще нѡсимъ, or щѣмъ нѡсимъ
 ще or щѣте нѡсите
 ще or щѣтъ нѡсятъ

нѡси	нѣѣ		нѡси	щѣмъ
нѡси	щѣшь		нѡси	щѣте
нѡси	ще		нѡси	щѣтъ

FUTURE PERFECT.—I shall have borne.

ще съм, <i>от</i> бѣджъ	}	носилъ -ла -ло
ще си, <i>от</i> бѣдешъ		
ще е, <i>от</i> бѣде		
ще сме, <i>от</i> бѣдемъ	}	носили
ще сме, <i>от</i> бѣдете		
ще сж, <i>от</i> бѣджтъ		

IMPERATIVE.

носи
 да *от* нека носи
 да *от* нека носимъ
 носѣте
 да *от* нека носѣтъ

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may bear (from other aspect)

носвамъ	носваме
носваше	носвате
носва	носвѣтъ

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should bear (from other aspect).

носвахъ	носвахме
носваше	носвахте
носваше	носвахж

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have borne (*tulisset*)

носилъ -ла -ло бихъ	носили бихме
„ „ би	„ бихте
„ „ би	„ бихж

THE PARTICIPLES.

As we have already shown, the Bulgarian language is very poor in participles.

ACTIVE.

a. The present. This is entirely lost: we have explained how it is supplied.

β. The past participle in -въ: this also is gone.

γ. The past participle in -лъ, which can also be used adjectively. Thus *ка̀пнали-тъ ли́ста*.

PASSIVE.

a. The present. This is almost entirely gone, as is the case in Polish and Malo-Russian. There are, however, a few survivals, such as *ви́димъ*, -има, -имо, 'seen;' *говори́мъ*, -има, -имо, 'spoken;' *измѣ́няемъ*, -яема, -яемо, 'exchanged;' *нари́цаемъ*, -яема, -яемо, 'called,' &c.

β. The past. This has survived, both in an indefinite and definite form, as *но́сенъ*, *но́сенный*; but the consciousness that the termination -ий represents an article is quite lost, and we find the article suffixed; as *но́сен-ныйтъ*, 'he who has been brought.'

II. UNINFLECTED PARTS OF SPEECH.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs formed from adjectives admit of degrees of comparison. The positive generally ends in -о; as

достойно, 'worthily.' Before this form по- is put for the comparative, and най- for the superlative; as по-достойно, 'more worthily,' най-достойно, 'most worthily.' To these may be added по́вечъ, or по́вече, and по́много, 'more,' по малко, 'fewer.'¹

Some adverbs formed from adjectives end in -ски : as Български, 'in the Bulgarian fashion'; also with по, as, говорите ли по български? 'Do you speak Bulgarian?'

Besides these there are adverbs of—

(a) Quality or manner :—какъ, 'how;' тъй,² 'so;' и́накъ, и́наче, 'otherwise;' какъ-го́дѣ, 'however;' скóро, 'quickly;' нарóчно, 'on purpose;' напýстно, 'in vain;' на явѣ, 'openly' (cf. Russian на явѣ); на о́паки, 'on the contrary.'

(b) Time :—ни́нѣ, сегá, 'now;' прѣ́дѣ, 'before;' подѣ́ръ, по́слѣ, 'after;' днесъ, 'to-day;' вче́ра, 'yesterday;' за́вчера, 'the day before yesterday;' у́трѣ, 'to-morrow;' де́нѣ, 'by day;' но́щѣ, но́щемъ, 'by night;' по́щесъ, 'last night.' The suffix -с, in днесъ and но́щесъ may be compared with the Serbian form летос, 'this summer.'

(c) Place :—гдѣ́, 'where,' frequently дѣ́; ту́къ, ту́ка, 'here;' тамъ́, 'there;' на да́леко, 'afar;' о́тъ гдѣ́-то и да́ било, 'wherever it happened;' о́коло, 'about;' по-сре́дѣ, 'in the midst.'

(d) Quantity :—ко́лко? 'how much?' ко́лко-пѣ́ти? 'how many times?' мнóго, 'much;' ма́лко, 'a little;' доста́, 'enough;' весе́ма, твѣ́дѣ́, 'very;' рѣ́дко, 'rarely;' ни́една́жъ, 'not once.'

¹ The use of this prefix по is developing itself greatly in Russian.

² Also written тѣ́жъ.

(e) Affirmation and negation :—нѣ, не, 'no ;' почти, 'almost ;' никакъ, 'by no means.'

Two negatives in Bulgarian do not make an affirmative.

Bulgarian has, in common with the other Slavonic languages, the idiom of adding не to an adjective and reversing its meaning ; thus, неvéселъ, 'not cheerful, melancholy' (cf. the Greek idiom *εὐσχημόνων γυναικῶν οὐκ ὀλιγαί*). Interrogative adverbs ; as какъ, 'how ?' колко, 'how much ?' кждѣ, 'whither.'

As in most languages, many adverbs are in reality cases of nouns ; as, тичешкомъ, 'quietly ;' бѣжешкомъ, 'by way of flight.' These have been shown (on p. 37) to be often used to express the present participle active, which is wanting. (Cf. also мѣгомъ, 'for a moment,' from мигъ.)

We often find in Bulgarian a preposition used with an adverb, as in English and other languages ; as, Отъ гдѣ се купили това ? 'From whence have you brought this ?' Отъ кога ? 'Since when ?' До кога, 'Till when ?' Отъ давна, 'Long since ;' Азъ съмъ вече отъ давна готовъ, 'I have long since been ready !' За кждѣ, 'From whither ?' До тука, 'Up to this place !' До вѣчера, 'This evening.'

The preposition на, as in Russian, forms a great number of adverbs :—Той си отиде на право (or право) у дома, 'He went straight to the house ;' наистина, 'truly ;' наскоро, 'soon ;' на кратко, 'briefly ;' насънъ, 'in a dream ;' на кѹпове, 'in a heap.'

Several adverbs have two forms ; as, добро and добръ, 'well ;' зло and злѣ, 'badly ;' бързо and бърже, 'quickly.'

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions in Bulgarian, as a rule, take the accusative case, of which we must remember that there is very rarely an independent form, owing to the language having lost so many of its inflexions. It is, therefore, deprived of the precision which its sister languages possess; take, for instance, Russian and Polish.

There are, however, a few prepositions which, when they go with pronouns, take the dative: such are *около*, 'about;' *срѣща*, 'opposite to;' *пoмeждy*, 'between;' *отзадъ*, 'behind;' *на предъ*, 'before;' *върху*, 'upon;' *съ*, 'with;'—as *на срѣща ви*, 'opposite to you;' *по-мeждy си*, 'among themselves.'

The following are the chief prepositions:—

Безъ, 'without;' *безъ мене*, 'without me.'

Въ (also *въвъ*), 'in;' as *въ градъ*, 'in the city.'

Възъ, 'by the side of;' as—

Като сѣ отъ сънъ съ бѣди

Възъ нея сѣдѣтъ три момѣ.

When she woke up from sleep

Three girls are sitting by her.

До, 'till, extending to;' as, *отъ главá та до крака́*, 'from head to foot.'

За, 'for;' as, *Тръгнемъ за Пловдивъ*, 'We start for Philippopolis;' *Грамáтика за бѣлгарски язикъ*, 'a grammar of the Bulgarian language;' *Въ Бѣлгáрия мнѣго мáлко се знáе за Миклошича*, 'In Bulgaria very little

is known about Miklosich;’ Легѣнда-та за Алхамбрійската рѣза, ‘The legend concerning the Rose of the Alhambra.’

Idiomatic uses are—

Ожѣни за женѣ, ‘he married the woman;’ Забравѣ за менѣ, ‘Forget me’—with the idea of putting behind one and thus forgetting, according to a meaning of за in O. S.

Задѣ, ‘behind;’ as задѣ вратѣ-та, ‘behind the door.’

Изѣ, ‘out of;’ as, Азѣ извадихѣ изѣ пѣзухата, ‘I took out of my girdle, or pocket;’ but often used merely with the sense of ‘in;’ as изѣ ѹлицѣ-тѣ, ‘in the streets.’

Кѣмѣ, ‘to;’ as кѣмѣ поетѣ, ‘to the poet,’ the title of a poem by VAZOV; кѣмѣ началничѣската стѣя, ‘to the governor’s room.’ In the same way also кѣдѣ is used, rather in the sense of ‘direction,’ but it is more often used as an adverb; as, Кѣдѣ е братѣ ти, ‘Where is thy brother,’ in the *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*.

Междѣ, ‘between,’ also with по, *vide supra*.

На, ‘on,’ or ‘at;’ as, Азѣ съмѣ на вашѣтѣ заповѣди, ‘I am at your orders;’ Рѣси ѹдатѣ на борбѣта, ‘the Russians come to the struggle.’

Надѣ, ‘over, upon;’ e.g.,—

Еѣ орѣла пакѣ хвърчѣ
Надѣ сразѣнитѣ тѣрани.

Her eagle again hovers
Over the astounded tyrants!

Намѣсто, 'instead;' as, намѣсто краля-тъ, 'in the place of the king.'

О, 'on, about;' as, една бѣбичка опрѣна о зида, 'an old woman leaning against the wall.'

Около, 'about,' takes the dative with a pronoun.

Освѣнъ, 'besides;' as, освѣнъ столъ билъ постѣлка, 'besides the table there was a bed.'

Отъ, 'out of, from;' as отъ дръга странѣ, 'on the other hand' (lit. 'from the other side'). Отъ is frequently used like the English 'of;' as нѣжда отъ почивка, 'need of rest.' It is also used after comparatives; as, Азъ съмъ по-якъ отъ него, 'I am stronger than he.'

По, 'upon, for;' as по ходатайството на английскій и америкѣнскій послѣнници, 'in consequence of the intercession of the English and American ambassadors.' По слугѣ-та, 'by the instrumentality of the servant.' The idea of occasionally coming seems to underlie the expression, as in the Russian путешествовалъ по Россіи. По три, 'three apiece;' по име, 'by name;' по менъ похѣдилъ, 'thou hast gone about me in different places.' (See the "Ballad of Liben.")

Подъ, 'under;' as, подъ яго-то, 'under the yoke.'

Подиръ and слѣдъ, 'after' (from диря, 'a track;' hence 'in the track of;' cf. also Russian слѣдъ, 'a track'); as, Подиръ това свое заявлѣние, 'after that announcement of his;' слѣдъ плѣдне, 'after midday.'

Покрай, 'along by the side of;' as, покрай Дунавъ-тъ, 'by the side of the Danube.'

При, 'at;' as, Азъ пѣстижхъ не-усѣно при краката си

сгнѣтата книжка, 'I threw down at my feet unobserved the folded-up letter.'

Противъ, 'against;' as, походъ противъ Търци, 'the expedition against the Turks.'

Прѣди, прѣдъ, 'before;' as, Открѣй прѣдъ тихъ моли́тва-та ми та́йна, 'Reveal before these men my secret prayer.'

Прѣзъ, 'through;' as, прѣзъ възрожде́ние то на Бѣлгáрия, 'during the regeneration of Bulgaria.'

Черезъ (чрезъ), 'through;' as, чрезъ него́ мно́го страда́лъ, 'through him I suffered a great deal.'

Спорѣдъ, 'according to;' as, спорѣдъ наста́вleníя на му́дрѣцъ-тъ, 'according to the precepts of the philosopher.'

Средъ (also всредъ), 'in the midst;' as, средъ тѣ́ ужáсни борбѣ́, 'amidst these frightful struggles.'

Срѣща, 'opposite;' as, срѣща до́мъ на по́сла́нникъ-тъ, 'opposite the ambassador's house.'

Съ, 'with' (also съсь, which occurs in O. S.); as, съ ссѣдо́вѣтъ за ѣ́дѣ́ние, 'with the plates and dishes for eating;'

Нештѣ съсь мрътвий да раздѣ́лямъ а́зи,
Любóвница —

'I do not wish to share a sweetheart with a dead man.'

У, 'at, in;' as, Азъ бръ́щахъ всякой де́нь у до́мá вѣ́стникъ-тъ, 'I send back the newspaper every day to my house.'

There are also double prepositions, as in all the Slavonic languages; as, изъ-подъ сто́ла, 'from under the table.'

CONJUNCTIONS.

КАТО́, КОГА́, 'as.'
КАТО́ ЧЕ, 'as if.'
И, 'and.'
ИЛИ́, 'or.'
СЖЩО́ ТОЙ, 'even so.'
НИ-НИ, 'neither, nor.'
А, 'but.'
НО, 'but.'
НАПРОТИ́ВЪ, 'on the contrary.'
ОБА́ЧЕ, 'notwithstanding.'
ЗАЩО́ТО, ПОНЕ́ЖЕ, 'because.'
И ТОЙ, 'and so.'
СПОРЕ́ДЪ ТОВА́, 'in consequence.'
А́КО ЛИ, 'if.'
А́КО БИ ТО, 'in case that.'
ПРИ ВСИ́ЧКО ТУЙ, 'for all that.'
КО́ЛКОТО, ТО́ЛКОЗИ, 'however.'

INTERJECTIONS.

ГОРКО́, 'woe !'
ЛЕ, an exclamation put after nouns in the vocative.
УВ́И, 'alas !'
ХАЙДЕ (Turkish), 'come on !' &c.

Many of these are merely onomatopœic.

PART III. SYNTAX.

THE CONCORDS are the same as in most languages, but owing to the loss of its inflexions many rules which hold good in other Slavonic languages have no force in Bulgarian; for example, the apocopated form of the adjective in the predicate.

Two or more singular nouns take the adjective or participle in the plural; thus, *Английска-та и Француска-та флоты излѣзи въ Средиземно Море*, 'The English and French fleets have gone into the Mediterranean.'

The use of -a after numerals has been already mentioned. We have spoken of -ъ or -ь in the case of animate things, especially after *петъ* and the following numerals; as, *дѣсѣтъ душъ просящи*, 'five beggars.' Here the *ь* is undoubtedly a relic of the old genitive plural which in Russian and other Slavonic languages goes after these numerals.

We frequently have with verbs a cognate case, as in Latin *vivere vitam*. Thus Dozon (p. 15),—

Не се заврѣщамъ у домá
обѣда да си обѣдвамъ,

пладнина да си пладнувамъ
вечеря да си вечерямъ.

I shall not return to the house
To have a breakfast,
To have a dinner,
To have a supper.

Пладнина, the meal at noon (cf. our word 'meal,' same as German *mahl*, lit. time when meal is taken).

Purpose is expressed by да and че.

The order of words in the Bulgarian sentence will be best learned by reading Bulgarian prose.



SHORT READING LESSONS.

THE CRUELITIES OF THE TURKS.

Прѣзъ грѣзните лѣтни денѣ въ хиляда и осемстѣтинъ и седемдесѣтъ и шѣста годѣна въ Батакъ, Копрѣвщица, Клисѹра и Панагѹрище, извѣршенитѣ звѣрства отъ Черкѣзитѣ, Арнаѹтитѣ, и рѣзни дрѹги тѹрски плѣчища, въ особѣнности пролѣтата кръвъ на хиляди, жени и кѣрмѣчета дѣца развълнѹвахъ и сѣматата тѹрска-прѣителка, Англия, за това и сѣматата безъ да протестѣра прѣе обявѣната войнѣ отъ Рѹсцитѣ на Тѹрзитѣ.

THE BROTHERS MILADINOV.

Междѹ малѣината знаменѣти дѣйци, който е дѣла Македѣния прѣзъ възраждѣнието на бѣлгарскѣи нарѣдъ, сж и брѣтя Миладѣиновци¹ (Димѣтрий и Кѣнстантинѣ), двѣма благородни сѣнове на многострадѣлната земѣ, издѣхнали въ тѹрскитѣ тѣмници, жѣртва на свѣята прѣдѣанность и любѣвъ кѣмъ отѣчество. Тѣмъ отѣчество дѣлжи пѣрвото разбуждѣние на бѣлгарскѣи дѹхъ у македѣнскитѣ ни брѣтя а литератѹра ни многоцѣнно скѣрѣвище; сбѣрникѣтъ на нарѣдни-тѣ пѣсни. Трагѣческата имъ смѣртъ дѣйде да увеличи свѣтликѣтъ който врѣмето хвѣрля върхѹ името имъ.

¹ A plural form sometimes used in proper names.

WHERE IS BULGARIA?

Питатъ-ли ме дѣ зорѣта
 Ме ѿ огрѣла пѣрвий пѣтъ,
 Питатъ-ли ме дѣ и земѣта
 Що най любѣж на свѣтътъ?

Тѣмо, азѣ щѣж-отговѣри,
 Дѣ се бѣлий Дунавѣ лѣй.
 Дѣ отѣ ѿстокѣ Чѣрно Мѣре¹
 Се бунтува и свѣтъѣи :

Тѣмо, дѣ се възвишѣва
 Гѣрда Стѣра Планинѣ,
 Дѣ Марѣца тѣхо шѣва
 Изѣ Тракийска равнинѣ !

Тѣмѣ, дѣ днесѣ е зла невѣля
 Дѣ нарѣда ѿ мѣпеникъ.
 Дѣто плачатѣ и се мѣлятѣ.
 Сѣ на сѣщииѣтъ язѣкъ.

Тѣмѣ родѣнѣ сѣмѣ ! Тѣмѣ дѣди ми
 Днесѣ почѣватѣ подѣ землѣ,²
 Тѣмѣ гѣрмѣло тѣхно ѿме
 Вѣ мирѣ и вѣ браннитѣ полѣ.

До вершинитѣ Карпатски
 Е стигѣла тѣхна властѣ,
 И стѣнитѣ Цариградски
 Треперѣли сѣ тогѣсѣ.

¹ Frequently морѣ.

² It will be observed that Vazov uses both forms, землѣ and земѣ.

Видѣте Търновъ и Прѣслава,
 Тѣе жѣлни съсипни:
 На прѣминалата слава
 Паметници сж онѣ.

Българіо драга, мѣла,
 Землі пълна съ добринѣ,
 Землі що ме си кърмила
 Моятъ поклонъ приемни!

Ако и да сжмъ далече,
 Азъ отъ тебе, Рай-Земя
 Ала никакъ туй не прѣче,
 Ти да ми сѣ въ ума.¹

Любя твоитѣ Балкани
 Твоитѣ рѣки и гори,
 Твоитѣ весели поляни,
 Дѣ Богъ сичко наспори;
 Твоитѣ мжки и страданья,
 Твоѣта славна старина,
 Твоитѣ въспоминанья
 Твоѣта свѣтла бждинна.

Дѣто ази и да траѣжъ
 За тебъ мислж и горжъ;
 Въ тебъ родихъ се и желѣжъ
 Въ тебъ свободенъ да умрѣ.

И. Вазовъ.

¹ 'Thou art to me altogether in the mind': ума = умѣ-тъ.

THE LETTER.

Моментътъ бѣ критический. Азъ тѣй линѣхъ да добия нѣкое съобщение отъ дома, щото рѣшихъ да испратя по слугата пригѣтвената вече записка, дори и съ рискъ да я видѣ въ рѣцѣтъ на властѣта и да си навлекѣ, ако не друго наказаніе, то по-строго ограничѣние и запрещѣние на вѣстници. Нѣ тѣй като жандармътъ не си отваждаше очитѣ отъ насъ, азъ прибѣгнѣхъ до една хитростъ. Помѣлихъ него да сберѣ ссждовѣтъ. Направихъ това съ тонъ, като че искахъ нарѣчно той да извърши тая работа за да се увѣри, че тѣя ссждовѣ не криежъ никакво съобщѣние отъ мене. Той се наведѣ да ги сбира. Азъ извадихъ изъ пазухата си записката, който бѣше сгѣнѣта, та не прѣдставляше форма по-голяма отъ онаѣ на една обикновѣнна пощенска марка,¹ поглѣднѣхъ въ очитѣ слугата и глѣдишкомъ му привлѣкохъ поглѣда къмъ това, що държехъ въ рѣката. Слугата ми бѣше момѣкъ вѣренъ и събѣденъ. Той се сѣти и азъ пезагѣбихъ врѣме. Приблѣжихъ се до ссждовѣтъ, и въ мигъ-тъ, когато жандарминътъ свърши собираието и се исправяше, та не глѣдаше вече долу, азъ пустихъ неусѣтно при краката си сгѣнѣтата книжка. Слугата се наведѣ да зѣме ссждовѣтъ, и съ тѣхъ заедно грабнѣ, като непотрѣбенъ сметъ, и книжката. Жандарминътъ се не сѣти. Азъ отдѣхнѣхъ. Бѣхъ увѣренъ, че съобщѣнието ми щѣше да стѣгне назначѣнието си.

И. Е. Гешовъ.

¹ A postage-stamp.

THE CURIOSITY AT THE CONVENT.

Госпожа Хаджи Ровбама бѣше тѣя дни ядосана отъ пущаніето на доктора Сѣколова, опасния¹ врагъ на мѣтоха. Тя зловствуваше тайно и се учудваше кой му е помогналъ? Кой ~~и~~ лиши отъ удовольствието да слѣдѣе всѣки день, а и сама да тѣче, нови исторіи по сждбата му. Та това бѣше цѣло безобразіе! отъ четіри петь деня тя имаше безспяница, покой не достѣгаше клѣпкитѣ ѳ. Тя си всѣкакъ бѣише ума да отгадае; защо докторътъ не щялъ² да обади на бѣя, дѣ е билъ по три часа³ прѣзъ оная знаменита нощъ, когато го запрѣхъ; и послѣ, кой подмѣни вѣспаницы-тѣ?

— Най-послѣ свѣтла мисль огрѣ ума ѳ, и това бѣше кога четѣше навѣчерката си. Тя испляска радостно съ ржцѣ, като Архимѣда, кога открилъ великия си физически законъ. Излѣзе на възъ и отиде при госпожа Серафѣма, съблѣчена вече, и ѳ каза съ растрепѣранъ гласъ:—

— Сестро, ти знаѣшъ ли дѣ е билъ прѣзъ оная нощъ докторътъ, когато не щялъ да обади на бѣя?

Госпожа Серафѣма напрегнѣ ушѳ.

— При беювѣцата, мари! Мигаръ тѣй, Хаджіѳке?

— Ами тамъ, Серафѣмо, затова не щя да каже, лудъ ли е?

— Свѣта Богородѣчке, и азъ да се не усѣтѣжъ по-рано, казваше Хаджи Ровбама прѣдъ куностаса и се крѣстѣше.

¹ опасный-тъ.

² Observe variation in spelling.

³ We should have expected три часа.

— Ами ти знаеш ли кой пѹстѣж дѡктора?
 — Кой, сестрѡ Хаджѣйке? попита госпѡжа Серафѣма?
 — Марѣ, онѣя, марѣ! — пакъ беювица.
 — Що дѹмашъ, Хаджѣйке?
 — Бѡже, свѣта Богородѣчке? кждѣ ми бѣше пѹстѣятъ умъ! Подѣръ като излѣ възнѣнѣята на дѹшата си, госпѡжа Хаджѣ Ровѡама си отѣде, дочѣте павѣчерката си и лѣгна съ улѣкнала дѹшѣ.

На зарѣнѣта вѣче цѣлиятъ мѣтохъ бѣше зѣнѣтъ съ едѣнъ и сѣщъ разговѡръ. Истѡриѣта за дѡктора и беювицѣта рѣстѣше и зѣмаше застрашѣтелни размѣри.¹

При чувѣнѣнето ѣ всѣка пѣташе. . .

— Ами кой наѹчилъ товѣ?

— Марѣ, госпѡжа Хаджѣ Ровѡама.

Товѣ ѣме обезорѣжаваше всѣчкѣтъ Тѡмовци. И всѣчки се затѣкоха при Хаджѣ Ровѡама, за пѡ-лакоми подрѡбности. Подѣръ два часѣ мѣлѣвата бѣше обѣколѣла цѣлия градъ. Но всѣка новѣна, и найлюбѡпѣтната, въ три дни остарѣва. Трѣбѡваше нѡва хранѣ за общѣната, коѣто хвѣнъ да се прозѣва. Появлѣнѣето въ градѣ² Крѣличѣтъ, коѡто нѣкой почѣти не познѣваше, ѣзноѡ дѣде оживлѣнѣе на мѣтоха и той зашѹмѣ. Кѡй е? отъ дѣ е? Защо е дошѣлъ? Какѣвъ е? Нѣкой не знѣаше. Спѹспѣхъ се изъ градѣ найлюбѡпѣтнѣтъ. Но съ ѣсклѹчѣнѣе на ѣмето, свѣдѣнѣя прѡтивѡрѣчивѣ дѡнѣсохъ.

И. Вазѡвъ.

¹ Acquired terrible dimensions.

² градъ-тъ.

THE JANISSARY AND THE FAIR DRAGANA.

Разбѣга¹ сж е Влѣшка-та земѣ,
 Влѣшка-та земѣ и Богдѣнска,
 И Богдѣнска-та, сѣчка-та Добрѣжа
 Кой гѣре хѣди, кой дѣлу бѣга.
 Отъ лѣти Тѣрци, стрѣшни Маджѣри,
 Стѣри сечѣха,² млѣди рѣбѣха.
 Млѣди девѣйки ѡтборѣ зѣмаха,
 Та ги прѣвѣха млѣди робѣни;
 И млѣди мѣмѣца ѡтборѣ зѣмаха,
 Та ги прѣвѣха се Яничѣре,
 Де-то минѣватъ сѣла-та горѣтъ
 Хорѣ-та рѣбатъ, сѣла-та горѣтъ.
 Премѣнале сж бѣли-а³ Дѣнавѣ,
 Нарѣдѣха сж край Етрополе,
 Распространѣха сѣни шатѣре,
 На рѣвно полѣ дѣла дѣлѣха
 Млѣди девѣйки и млѣди мѣмѣца
 Кому паднаха по две, и по три,
 На млѣдъ Яничѣрѣ сж е паднала.
 Сѣлъ еднѣ мѣма рѣса Драгѣна,
 Па ѣж заведѣ подѣ бѣли чаджѣрѣ,
 Когѣ е бѣло вѣчер-та кжсно,
 Млѣди Яничѣрѣ на дворѣ седѣше,

¹ Observe constant confusion between ѣ and е.

² а for ж.

³ бѣлий-тѣ.

Погледна долу, погледна горе,
 Изъ чёрна земѣ синъ огнь горѣ,
 Изъ синю небѣ кървавъ¹ джжъ² вали
 Млади Яничаръ сж е уплашилъ
 Тѣ поизвика руса Драгана,
 И на Драгана жално думаше:
 'Мори Драгано, моя робиню!
 Що ще тѣ питамъ право да кажишъ,
 Имашъ ли братецъ, имашъ ли сестра,
 Имашъ ли баща, имашъ ли майка?'
 А Драгана му со гласъ продума:
 'Имамъ си баща, имамъ си майка,
 Имамъ си братецъ, имамъ си сестра?'
 'Кждѣ е братъ ти, а той ли е поробенъ?'
 Драгана му жално отговоря.
 'Когѣ додохѣ въ Влашки-та земѣ,
 Турци избѣха млади Българи;
 И братъ ми бѣше во тѣя войска;
 А сегѣ тридесѣтъ години
 Ка сжмъ³ азъ братецъ не видѣла?'
 'Мори Драгано, моя робиню,
 Ако го видишъ, познавашъ ли го.'
 'Я да го видамъ, си го познавамъ
 По клѣта главѣ, по ѣдри гърди,'
 А Яничаръ Драгана питаше

¹ кървавъ.² джжъ.³ More often съмъ.

‘Що има на бра̀тина гла́ва?’
 ‘Братъ ми има отъ са́бя бѣ́лекъ
 Че е посѣ́ченъ на лю́та войска́.’
 А Яничари́нъ Драга́на пи́та,
 ‘Що има бра́тъ ти на ѣ́дри гждри́?’
 ‘Братъ ми си има на гждри́¹ бѣ́декъ.’
 Со стрелá рáненъ во лю́та войска́ :
 Па раствóри Яничаръ гждри́-те
 Бѣ́ли-те гжди́, кле́та-та косá.
 А на Драга́на жа́лно дýмаше.
 ‘Я стани́, сестрó, дома́ да и́демъ,
 Дома́ да и́демъ, ма́ма да ви́димъ.’

Български Нарóдни Пѣ́сни собра́ни одъ Бра́тъя Мила-
 ди́новци.

FAREWELL!

(Романсъ.)

Прости ! Въ мо́ята роди́на,
 И тамъ е ху́бавъ бо́жий день,
 Желáѣхъ тамъ азъ да но́чѣхъ ;
 А ти . . . ти забрави́ за менъ.²
 Иди́ ! живо́тъ тебъ ча́ка, ра́дость
 За ме́не зѣ́е гробъ студѣ́нъ ;
 Дойде край на сло́мѣна младо́сть
 На вѣ́ки забрави́ за менъ.

¹ Observe the metathesis in this word.

² мене.

Сѣрдце пла́мтешо ще угасне,
 Ще ста́не всѣ́чко прахъ и тѣ́нь,
 И гробѣ́тъ въ бу́ренъ ще за ра́стне
 Защо́ да спом́няшъ ти за менѣ́?

Сестри́ца нѣ́ма да спохоб́да
 Сира́шкий гробѣ́тъ осамотѣ́нь,
 Ни ма́йка кле́та ще дохоб́да
 Двѣ́ сълзи да пролѣ́й надъ менѣ́.

И плачѣ́ не ще да наруша́ва
 Гробовни́й сънъ и мирѣ́ свеще́нь . .
 Що́ само тебе да смуща́ва
 Невесе́лъ споме́нь зара́дъ менѣ́? . .

К. Христовъ
 (Български Прѣгледъ).

AMONG THE TRANSYLVANIAN BULGARIANS.

Слѣ́дъ като́ пу́стна чѣ́рква, разпѣ́твахъ, да ли нѣ́ма
 ста́ри хора́ да помни́тъ нѣ́що отъ бѣ́лгарски езѣ́къ или
 да зна́тъ наизу́стъ нѣ́кой пѣ́сни, и узна́хъ, че жена́та
 на поко́йная канторѣ́ Пѣ́търъ Бла́снусъ, по́ име́ Ми́на,
 сегѣ́ вече́ бли́зу на деведесе́тъ¹ годи́ни, зна́ела мно́го пѣ́сни.
 Тя бѣ́ла нѣ́кога́ прочу́та пѣ́вица въ чѣ́рква и се отлича́вала
 съ извъ́рѣдна да́рба да по́мни. Тя бѣ́ла е́динствената
 отъ ста́ритѣ́ жени́, ко́ято наизу́стъ зна́ела мно́го бѣ́лгарски
 пѣ́сни и изрече́ния. Щомъ́ узна́хъ това́, ако́ и да бѣ́ше

¹ деведесетъ.

вече късно¹ и време да тръгнемъ за Блазendorфъ, отидохъ заедно съ проф. Уйлаканъ и Данилъ Секели да се увѣримъ лично за това. Като влѣзохме въ двора, въ който мигомъ се набра отъ сжсѣднитѣ дворове любопитна младежъ, посрещна ми дъщерята на Мина Бласиусъ, сама вече 70 годишна жена. Попитахме за майка ѝ, а тя въ отговоръ ни посочи една бабичка, седнала въ двора подъ къщната стрѣха, опрѣна о зида. Отидохме при нея. Тя не само че слабо вижда, но и слабо дочува. Като ѝ се каза, че дошълъ отъ далечна страна единъ господинъ, който желае да чуе нѣщо отъ нейнитѣ български молитви, тя се смутѣ, но слѣдъ малко, като ѝ се обясни, че то ще се напише въ книга, съгласи се да каже, каквото знае. Попитахъ я, много ли молитви знае, и тя отговори: 'много' колко? попитахъ пакъ. 'Могъ нѣколко часа нарѣдъ да казвамъ,' отговори тя простодушно. Изнесохъ една скамейка и ние седнахме срѣщу старата, излѣзохъ и снахитѣ — все стари жени, на безброй челядь отъ тѣхната къща и съсѣдитѣ.² Гласно се шепнѣше на около ми като се споменувахе често думата, 'Болгария' Държахъ тетрадката въ ржка и чакахъ, а старата все стѣсняваше и найсетнѣ каза, да я пѣтамъ, отъ коя ѣсамъ. Напосѣки рекохъ, знае ли да каже 'наш баша,'³ и тя веднѣга го изказа на единъ замахъ, безъ спиръ. Сегá ѝ рекохъ, да го повтори по-лека, каквото господинъ професоръ да може да запише.

Л. Милетичъ.

¹ 'As soon as I ascertained this, although it was very late.'

² Written сжсѣднитѣ a few lines above.

³ Sic in orig.

THE FAREWELL OF LIBEN.¹

Провѣкнѣ са Лѣбен юнаѣк
 На врѣх, на Стара Плапина,
 Лѣбен са с горѣ прощава,
 На горѣ и вода дѣмаше:
 Горѣ ле, горѣ ти зелѣна,
 И ти ле водѣ студѣна,
 Знаеш ли, горѣ, помниш ли,
 Кѣлко сѣм' по тебѣ похѣдилѣ.
 Мѣди сѣм мѣмци повѣдилѣ.
 Чѣрвен сѣм прѣпорец понѣсилѣ,
 Мноѣго сѣм мѣйки разплаѣкал,
 Мноѣго невѣсти разѣмил,
 Повѣче дрѣбни сираѣци остаѣвил
 Да плаѣиѣжѣ, горѣ, да ми кѣлиѣжѣ?
 Прѣсти ми, горѣ, прѣсти!
 Че щѣж домѣ да си ѣдѣж.²
 Мама да ма погоѣди,
 Погоѣди ѣѣще ѣжѣни
 За пѣповѣ-то момѣче,
 Пѣповѣ поп-Никѣловѣ
 Горѣ никѣму не дѣма

¹ Observe the strange orthography of this piece, especially the omission of ѣ and ѣ at the end of words.

² 'For I wish to go home.' We see this idiom in Russian in such expressions as *сошлись*.

Я Либѣну горá продума :
Либѣне войвóдо, войвóдо,
Дóста си по мен' похóдил
Отбор-юнаци повóдил,
Чѣрвен прѣпорец понóсил
По врѣх, по Старá Планина,
По хлáдни сѣнки дебѣли,
По рóсни трѣви зелѣни
Мнóго си мáйки разплáкал
Мнóго си невѣсти раздóмил,
Повѣче дрéвни сирачѣта остáвил,
Да плáчѣжт, Либѣне, да кѣлнѣжт
Мѣне, войвóдо, зáрад тѣбе.
До сегá, Либѣне войвóдо,
Тѣбѣ бѣ мáйка Стáра Планина,
Я либе ти горá зелѣна
С кичѣсти шўми премѣнѣна,
С слáдък вѣтрец разхлáдѣна ;
Тѣбе трѣва постѣлаше,
С гóрски листá покрѣваше,
Бѣстри-те водѣ поѣхж,
Гóрски-ти пѣлци пѣяхж,
За тѣбе, Либѣне, думáхж :
Веселѣ са юнак с юнаци
Че с тѣбе горáа вѣсела
За тѣбе планина вѣсела.
За тѣбе водá студѣна,
Сегá са, Либѣне, с горá прощáваш,
Че щеш домá си да идеш

Майка ти да та погоди,
 Погоди, йоще ожени
 За попово-то момиче,
 Попово поп-Николово.

From the collection of Dozon.

A TURKISH PRISON.

Бѣше още рано и издѣй'ниците не бѣхж се върнѣли отъ позорно си занѣтие при Военний Сждѣ. Въ стѣята, която имаше около 12 метра дължина и около 6 метра широчина, се помѣщавахж нѣколко жандарми и нѣколко арестанти, изметѣтъ на плодивскитѣ улици, нескромни нехранимайковци, които бѣхж трѣгнѣли по пѣтътъ на порокѣтъ и стѣгнѣли въ тъмницата, подпѣхнѣли пиянци, които бѣхж заспѣли въ улицата и си събѣдали въ затворѣтъ. Насѣдали или налѣгали на мрѣсни рогоски, тѣя пазители и нарушители на общественното спокойствие вѣхя еднакво гнѣсни, еднакво отвратителни. Само двѣма по-чисто облѣчени Турци лѣжехж на постѣлки, въ юго-источний кѣтъ на стѣята. Както отпослѣ се научихъ, тѣ бѣхж затворени за дългъ къмъ турското съкровище.¹ Прѣкупили бѣхж десѣтъкѣтъ на нѣкои селѣ, бѣхж загубили отъ него, не можехж да намѣрятъ парѣ да се издѣлжѣтъ, и сегѣ заплащажж съ затворѣтъ дефинитѣтъ на своитѣ спекуляций. Въобще това полицейско помѣщение бѣше

¹ Also written сокровище.

далече́тъ отъ да бѣ́де храмъ на прѣслѣ́дваната добродѣ́тель. Освѣ́нъ нась, азъ забѣ́лѣжихъ още́ еди́нъ са́мо политѣ́-
ческый затво́рникъ, живопи́сецъ Станисла́въ Доспѣ́вскый, ко́гото бѣ́хъ прѣмѣ́стили она́я за́ранъ въ то́я каушь. Жан-
да́рминътъ ни поста́ лѣ́глата на еди́нъ по́-чисти́ ужъ ро-
го́ски, и ни́е сѣ́днахъ. За́зѣ́пахъ на нась всѣ́хкитѣ́ отъ
ко́ль и вѣ́жѣ́ събра́ни, посто́йни и́ли пери́одически пан-
сионѣ́ри на то́я дѣ́ржавенъ до́мъ, и зѣ́пахъ до́дѣ́то се
наси́тихъ. По́слѣ́ еди́нъ задрѣ́махъ, а дру́ги запѣ́хъ.
Оче́видно бѣ́, че еди́нѣ́ имъ́хъ ну́жда отъ почи́вка, а
дру́гитѣ́ отъ расту́ха.¹ И пѣ́снитѣ́ на еди́нѣ́ не бѣ́ркахъ
на съи́тъ на дру́гитѣ́, ка́кто не му прѣ́чѣ́хъ и леги́онитѣ́
насъ́ко́ми, ко́ито пѣ́плехъ по ста́ята, лаге́рѣ́вахъ по ро́го-
скитѣ́, до́му́вахъ въ стѣ́нитѣ́ и опи́свахъ по не́йната съм-
ни́телна бѣ́лотъ сво́итѣ́ своенра́вни ара́бески.

Гешовъ.

¹ A rare word. Cf. O. S. тѣ́гъ, 'care.'



VOCABULARY.¹

A.

а, *conj.*, but.
 азъ or ази, *pers. pron.*, I.
 áми (Turkish), *conj.*, but.
 áко, *conj.*, if; ако и да, although.
 áла, *conj.*, but (cf. Polish *ale*).
 Англия, *s.f.*, England.
 арабѣски, *s.pl.*, arabesques.
 арестáнтъ, *s.m.*, a person arrested.
 Арна́утъ, *s.m.*, an Albanian.
 Архимѣда, *s.m.*, Archimedes (proper name).

Б.

ба́бикка, *s.f.*, an old woman.
 Балка́нъ, *s.m.*, the Balkans.
 Бата́къ, *s.m.*, Batak (name of a place).

баща́, *s.m.*, father.
 безброй, *adj.*, innumerable.
 бей, *s.m.*, the Bey (a Turkish title).
 бею́бица, *s.f.*, the wife of the Bey.
 безобра́зие, *s.n.*, a monstrosity.
 безсы́нница, *s.f.*, sleeplessness.
 безъ, *prep.*, without.
 бѣ́стрый, *adj.*, the swift.
 благородный, *adj.*, noble.
 Бла́сендорфъ, *s.m.*, Blasendorf (name of a place).
 Бла́сиусъ, *s.m.*, Blasius (proper name).
 б́лизу, *prep.*, near.
 б́лижъ, *v.n.*, to draw near.
 Богдановский, *adj.*, Moldavian (cf. Turkish *Kara-Bogdan*).
 Богороди́чка, *s.f.*, Mother of God.
 Богъ, *s.m.*, God (*voc.* Бо́же).

¹ It will be observed that the adjectives sometimes appear in this Vocabulary in the masc. definite and sometimes in the indefinite form, but it is obviously of no moment which form is taken under these circumstances.

бѣжий, *adj.*, of or belonging to God.

браний, *adj.*, warlike, belonging to war.

братецъ, *s.m.* (diminutive of братъ).

братинъ, *adj.*, of or belonging to a brother.

братъ, *s.m.*, a brother.

бунтувамъ, *v.n.*, to rebel, to flow violently.

бурень, *s.m.*, weeds, grass of the steppes.

България, отъ Българія, *s.f.*, Bulgaria (sometimes Болгарія).

Българскій, *adj.*, Bulgarian.

Българъ, *s.m.*, a Bulgarian.

бѣркамъ, *v.a.*, to interfere with.

бѣлекъ, отъ бѣльгъ, *s.m.*, a white mark.

бѣлий, *adj.*, white.

бѣлотá, *s.f.*, whiteness.

бѣднина, *s.f.*, the future (cf. бѣденъ, in Богоров).

В.

вали, *verb imp.* (with дождь), it rains.

веднага (веднажъ), *adv.*, suddenly, at once.

великий, *adj.*, great.

вершина, *s.f.*, a height (Russ.).

весь, *adj.*, all.

вече, *adv.*, already.

вечеръ, *s.m.*, the evening.

видж, *v.a.*, I see.

виждамъ, *v.a.*, I see.

власть, *s.f.*, power.

Влашкий, *adj.*, Wallachian.

водá, *s.f.*, water.

военный, *adj.*, belonging to war.

войвода, *s.m.*, leader, general.

война, *s.f.*, war.

войска, *s.f.*, an army.

врагъ, *s.m.*, an enemy.

врѣхъ, *s.m.*, the summit (metaphesis, cf. вершина).

врѣме (време), *s.n.*, time.

все, *adv.*, altogether (really neuter of весь).

всичкий, *adj.*, all.

всѣкакъ, *adv.*, in every way.

всѣки. See всичкий.

въ, *prep.*, in.

възвншавамъ, *v.a.*, to lift oneself up.

възраждане, *s.n.*, regeneration.

вълненіе, *s.n.*, agitation.

вънъ, *adv.*, outside.

въобще, *adv.*, generally speaking, altogether.

вѣ'ряж, *v.a.*, to turn.
 вѣ'рху, *prep.*, over.
 въспоминáние, *s.n.*, recollection.
 вѣ'къ, *s.m.*, an age; на вѣ'ки, for ever.
 вѣ'ренъ, *adj.*, trusty.
 вѣ'стникъ, *s.m.*, a newspaper.
 вѣ'трецъ, *s.m.*, the wind, breeze.
 вѣ'жé, *n.*, the rope.

Г.

глава́, *s.f.*, the head.
 гла́сно, *adv.*, loudly, audibly.
 гласъ, *s.m.*, the voice.
 глѣдамъ, *v.a.*, to look, see.
 глѣдишкомъ, *adv.*, at a glance (cf. Russ. слѣшкомъ).
 гну́сенъ, *adj.*, loathsome.
 го́дина, *s.f.*, year.
 годи́шнй, *adj.*, of years.
 голѣ́мъ, *adj.*, great.
 го́ра, *s.f.*, a forest (in O. S. a mountain).
 горди́й, *adj.*, proud.
 го́ре, or го́рь, *adj.*, up.
 го́рскй, *adj.*, belonging to the mountain.
 го́рьж, *v.n.*, I burn.
 госпо́ди́нъ, *s.m.*, a gentleman, Mr.

госпо́жа, *s.f.*, Mrs. or Miss.
 гра́бнж, *v.a.*, to catch hold of.
 градъ, *s.m.*, city, town.
 гробъ, *s.m.*, a grave.
 гробни́й, *adj.*, belonging to the grave.
 гробни́й, *adj.*, terrible, ugly.
 гъ'рыж, *v.n.*, to echo, resound.
 гжрдѣ́, *s.pl.*, breast (sometimes by metathesis гржди).

Д.

да, *conj.*, that.
 далече, or далечъ, *adv.*, afar.
 далѣ́чнй, *adj.*, far.
 дамъ, *v.a.*, to give.
 Даниль, *s.m.*, Daniel (proper name).
 да́рба, *s.f.*, the gift.
 двѣ́ма, *num.*, two.
 двѣ́ (две), *num., fem.*, two.
 дво́рь, *s.m.*, the courtyard.
 дебе́ль, *adj.*, thick.
 деведесѣ́тъ — (better девен-десѣ́тъ) — *num.*, ninety.
 дево́йка, *s.f.*, a girl.
 де́лба, or дѣ́лба, a division.
 де́нь, or де́нь, *s.m.*, a day.
 де́сятъкъ, *s.m.*, the tithe.
 Дими́трий, *s.m.*, Demetrius (proper name).

димящия, *adj.* (orig. a participle), smoking.

дефицитъ, *s.m.*, the deficit.

днесъ, *adv.*, to-day, now.

до, *prep.*, up to as far as.

добийж, *v.a.*, to gain.

добрина, *s.f.*, goodness.

добродѣтель, *s.f.*, goodness, virtue.

Добруджа, *s.f.*, the Dobrudzha.

додеѣто, *adv.*, until.

доѣж, *v.*, to come, arrive at.

докторъ, *s.m.*, the doctor.

до̀лу, *adv.*, down.

домá, *adv.*, at home.

домѣвамъ, *v.n.*, to domesticate, take up one's abode.

домъ, *s.m.*, the house, home.

донесѣж, *v.a.*, to bring.

дорѣ, *adv.*, up to, even allowing.

Доспѣвский, *s.m.*, Dospievski, a man's name.

доста, *adv.*, enough.

довѣгамъ, *v.a.*, to reach.

дохождамъ, *v.n.*, to go to.

дочѣтѣж, *v.a.*, to finish reading.

до̀чувамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

Драгана, *s.f.*, Dragana (a woman's name).

драгий, *adj.*, precious, dear.

дрѣбенъ, *adj.*, little.

дрѹгий, *adj.*, other.

дѹма, *s.f.*, the word.

дѹмамъ, *v.n.*, to say.

Дѹнавъ, *s.m.*, the Danube.

духъ, *s.m.*, the spirit.

душá, *s.f.*, the soul.

дѹлгъ, *s.m.*, debt.

дѹлжина, *s.f.*, length.

дѹлжѣж, *v.a.*, to owe.

дѹржавенъ, *adj.*, belonging to the Government.

дѹржѣж, *v.a.*, to hold.

дѹщеря, *s.f.*, daughter.

дѹ, or гдѹ, *adv.*, where.

дѹда, *s.m.*, grandfather (*pl.*, ancestors).

дѹлѣж, *v.a.*, to divide.

дѹицъ, *s.m.*, a worker.

дѹтѣ, *s.n.*, a child.

дѹжѣж (better дѹждѣ), *s.m.*, rain.

E.

едѣнственний, *adj.*, only, solitary.

едѣнъ, *num.*, one.

едѣна̀кво, *adv.*, only.

едрѹ, *adj.*, large, strong.

езѣкъ (also язѣкъ), *s.m.*, language.

Етрополъ, *s.m.*, Yetropol (name of a town).

Ж.

жѣлний, *adj.*, mournful, pitiable.

жандармъ (also жандарминъ, which seems formed on analogy of гражданинъ), *s.m.*, a police officer, from the French.

желáиж, *v.a.*, to wish.

женá, *s. f.*, a woman.

жѣртва, *s. f.*, a victim.

живопісець, *s.m.*, a painter.

живо́тъ, *s. f.*, life.

3.

за, *prep.*, for.

забравѣж, *v.a.*, to forget.

забѣлъжѣж, *v. a.*, to notice, note.

заведѣ, *v.a.*, to lead away.

загубѣж, *v.a.*, to lose.

заснуть, *v.n.*, to begin to sleep.

за́одно, *adv.*, at the same time.

вазѣпамъ (вазѣпямъ), *v.n.*, to
gape, stare.

законъ, *s.m.*, law.

замáхъ, *s.m.*, an effort.

занятий, *past part.*, occupied.

заня́тие, s.m., occupation.

записка, s.f., note.

запи́шж, *v.a.*, to write down,
copy.

запла́щамъ, *v. a.*, to pay for.

запрещение, *s.n.*, the act of
forbidding.

запрѣж, *v.a.*, to shut up.

запѣѣж, *v.a.*, to begin singing.

зарадъ and зараді, *prep.*, on
account of.

зѣрань, *s.f.*, the morning.

застрашительный, *adj.*, terrible.

затвѣрникъ, *s.m.*, a prisoner.

затвѣръ, *s.m.*, a prison.

παρβόριον, *v. a.*, to shut up in
prison.

затѣкъ, *v.n.*, to flow to, to
betake oneself to.

зашѹмѣхъ, *v.n.*, to resound.

ЗВѢРСТВО, *s.n.*, brutality, atrocity.

зелѣнъ, *adj.*, green.

зем'я, s. f., country, earth.

зѣмж (past tense зялъ, or зельъ),
v.a., to take.

зидъ, *s.m.*, a wall.

злий, *adj.*, evil, bad.

злѡбѡтвѣвамъ, *v.n.*, to utter
abuse.

знамені́тый, *adj.*, celebrated.

знáѣж, *v.a.*, to know.

зопá, *s. f.*, the dawn.

зѣпamъ, *v.n.*, to gape.

зѣѣж, *v.n.*, to gape.

И.

и, *conj.*, and.
 и, a form occasionally used for
 е (3rd sing. pres. of съмъ).
 и, dative of она́, she (some-
 times used for genitive).
 избѣи́жъ, *v.a.*, to kill, massacre.
 изва́дижъ, *v.a.*, to take out.
 извъ́рѣдъ, *adv.*, remarkably
 (lit. out of the ranks).
 извъ́ршамъ, *v.a.*, to accom-
 plish.
 издай'никъ, *s.m.*, a traitor.
 издѣ́лжъ, *v.n.*, to get out of
 debt.
 издѣ́хнжъ, *v.n.*, to expire.
 изка́жжъ, *v.a.*, to say out, to
 repeat.
 излѣ́сѣжъ, *v.n.*, to go out.
 излѣ́жжъ, *v.a.*, to pour out.
 изметъ, *s.m.*, the sweepings,
 refuse.
 изнесѣжъ, *v.a.*, to bring out.
 изново, *adv.*, afresh.
 изрече́ние, *s.n.*, an expression.
 ѝли, *conj.*, or.
 ѝмамъ, *v.a.*, to have.
 ѝме, *s.n.*, name.
 ѝоще, *conj.*, and moreover.
 ѝскамъ, *v.a.*, to wish.
 ѝсклюоче́ние, *s.n.*, the excep-
 tion.

исплѣ́скамъ (or исплѣ́скамъ),
v.a., to clap.
 испра́вамъ (or испра́вямъ),
v.a., to lift up.
 испра́тижъ, *v.a.*, to send.
 ѝстокъ, *s.m.*, the east.
 ѝсто́рия, *s.f.*, a history, a
 story.

К.

ка, shortened form of като.
 ка́звамъ (казувамъ), *v.a.*, to
 say.
 ка́жжъ, *v.a.*, to say (*aor.* казахъ).
 ка́кто, *conj.*, as.
 какъ'въ, *pron.*, of what sort.
 ка́нторъ, *s.m.*, a leader of the
 choir, clerk.
 ка́то, *conj.*, as. (Cf. Russian
 какъ, where the к is
 merely formative.)
 каушь, *s.f.*, a small room
 (Turkish).
 киче́стъ (кичасть), *s.m.*, a tuft.
 клѣ́пка, *s.f.*, eyelash, or eyelid.
 клетъ, *adj.*, lit. accursed, hence
 unfortunate, miserable.
 Клису́ра, *s.f.*, Klisura, name
 of a place; a Greek word.
 кнѣ́га, *s.f.*, a book.

кни́жка, *s.f.*, letter (lit., little book).

кой, който, *pron.*, who, which.

ко́лко, *inter. adv.*, how many.

ко́лъ, *s.m.*, the stake.

Ко́нстантинъ, *s.m.*, Constantine (proper name).

Копрившица, *s.f.*, Koprivshtitza (name of a place).

ко́са, *s.f.*, the hair of the head, the head.

край, *s.m.*, the end.

кракъ, *s.m.*, a foot, pl. крака́.

Крали́чъ, *s.m.*, Kralich (proper name).

критиче́ский, *adj.*, critical.

кри́жъ, *v.a.*, to conceal.

крѣ́вь, *s.f.*, blood.

крѣ́стѣжъ, *v.a.*, to cross oneself.

кѣ́лнжъ, *v.a.*, to curse.

куноста́съ, *s.m.*, the iconostas.

къ́мъ, *prep.*, to.

къ́рмаче, *s.n.*, a nursling.

къ́рмижъ, *v.a.*, to nourish.

къ́дѣ (къ́дѣ), *adv.*, whither, where; къ́дѣ е, whither is ... gone, what has become of ...?

къ́нтъ, *s.m.*, the corner.

къ́рвавъ (къ́рвавъ), *adj.*, bloody.

къ́сно (къ́сно), *adv.*, late.

къ́щный, *adj.*, of, or belonging to the house.

Л.

ла́комый, *adj.*, dainty.

ле, an interjection put after nouns.

ле́гионъ, *s.m.*, a legion.

легло́, *s.n.*, a bed.

ле́гнжъ, *v.n.*, to lie down.

ле́жижъ (also лѣ́жижъ), *v.n.*, to lie down.

ли, interrogative particle.

Ли́бенъ, *s.m.*, Liben (proper name).

ли́бижъ, *v.a.* (dialectic for лю́бижъ), to love.

ли́нѣжъ, *v.a.*, to seize (lit., by the hair).

листе́, *s.m.*, a leaf (pl. листа́).

литерату́ра, *s.f.*, literature.

ли́чно, *adv.*, personally.

ли́шижъ, *v.a.*, to deprive.

лу́дъ, *adj.*, foolish, crazy.

лѣ́тний, *adj.*, summer.

лѣ́ижъ, *v.n.* to flow.

любопи́тний, *adj.*, curious.

любо́вь, *s.f.*, love.

лю́бижъ, *v.a.*, I love.

лю́тий, *adj.*, cruel.

М.

- Маджаръ, *s.m.*, a Magyar, a Hungarian.
 майка, *s.f.*, a mother.
 Македония, *s.f.*, Macedonia (proper name).
 Македонский, *adj.*, belonging to Macedonia.
 малко, *adv.*, a little.
 малцина, *s.f.*, the few.
 мама, *s.f.*, mother.
 мари, you silly person! (An exclamation.) Greek *μᾶρε*.
 Марица, *s.f.*, the Maritza (the ancient Hebrus).
 марка, *s.f.*, a stamp.
 между, *prep.*, among.
 мѣтохъ, *s.f.*, a monastery. (Greek *μετόχιον*.)
 мѣтръ, *s.m.*, mètre (borrowed from the French).
 ми́гаръ, *inter.*, really, is it so? (A Persian word, sometimes written макаръ).
 мигъ, *s.m.*, a moment.
 Милади́новъ, *s.m.*, Miladinov (proper name).
 ми́лий, *adj.*, dear.
 Ми́на, *s.f.*, Mina, a woman's name.
 минувамъ, *v.n.*, to pass.
 миръ, *s.m.*, peace.

- мисль, *s.f.*, thought.
 мислѣ, *v.n.*, to think.
 младежъ, *s.f.*, youth (collectively).
 младость, *s.f.*, youth.
 младъ, *adj.*, young.
 много, *adv.*, much.
 многострада́льный, *adj.*, much suffering.
 многоцѣнный, *adj.*, valuable.
 мой, *poss. pron.*, my.
 могъ, *v.n.*, I can.
 моли́тва, *s.f.*, a prayer.
 мо́лѣ, *v.a.*, to pray.
 мо́ма, *s.f.*, a girl.
 мо́ментъ, *s.m.*, a moment.
 момѣ, *s.n.*, a young girl (a diminutive).
 момѣкъ, *s.m.*, a young man.
 морѣ, *s.n.*, the sea (pl. морѣта).
 мръсенъ, *adj.*, dirty, filthy.
 мѣ́лва, *s.f.*, talk, report.
 мѣ́жа, *s.f.*, torment.
 мѣ́ченикъ, *s.m.*, a martyr.

Н.

- на, *prep.*, on (used to express gen. and dat.)
 набѣрѣ, *v.a.*, to collect, bring together.

навѣдѣж, *v.a.*, to bend down.
навѣчерка, *s.f.*, the evening service.

навлѣкѣж, *v.a.*, to draw over.
надѣ, *prep.*, upon, over.
назначѣние, *s.n.*, destination.
най, *adv.*, most (but generally compounded with adjectives).

наипослѣ, *adv.*, immediately after.

найзѣстъ, *adv.*, by heart.
найсѣтъ, *adv.*, at last, afterwards.

наказаніе, *s.n.*, punishment.
нальгамѣ, *or* налягамѣ, *v.n.*, to lie on.

намѣриж, *v.a.*, to find.
напишѣж, *v.a.*, to write.
напосѣки, *adv.*, at random.

направѣж, *v.a.*, to say.
напрѣгниж, *v.a.*, to prick up.
нарѣдѣ, *adv.*, in order, one after the other.

нарѣдиж, *v.a.*, to arrange, draw up.

народный, *adj.*, national, belonging to the people.

народѣ, *s.m.*, the people.
нарѣчно, *adv.*, on purpose.
нарушавамѣ, *v.a.*, to disturb.
нарушитель, *s.m.*, disturber.
наситѣж, *v.a.*, to satiate.

наспѣриж, *v.a.*, to make abundant (*cf.* спѣрѣнѣ, abundant).

насѣдамѣ, *v.n.*, to sit.
насѣкомѣ, *s.m.* (*or* насѣкомо, *s.n.*), an insect.

научѣж, *v.a.*, to teach.
нашѣ, *poss. pron.*, our.

не, *neg. particle*, not.

небѣ, *s.n.*, the sky.
невѣселѣ, *adj.*, melancholy (*lit.* not cheerful).

неболѣ, *s.f.*, slavery.
невѣста, *s.f.*, a bride.

нѣйный, *poss. pron.*, belonging to her.

неотрѣбенѣ, *adj.*, useless.

нескрѣмный, *adj.*, vile.

неусѣтно, *adv.*, unobserved.

нехранимѣйковѣ, *s.m.*, a person not having the means of support, a beggar.

нѣе, *pers. pron.*, we.

нѣкаковѣ, *indef. pron.*, any.

нѣкакѣ, *adv.*, in no way, no how.

нѣкой, *pron.*, no one.

новѣй, *adj.*, new.

новина, *s.f.*, piece of news.

нощѣ, *s.f.*, night.

нѣжда, *s.f.*, need.

нѣ (но), but.

нѣкогѣ, *adv.*, at one time.

нѣколко, *adv.*, some.
 нѣкой, *indef. pron.*, some.
 нѣма, *v. imp.*, there is not.
 нѣщо, *pron.*, something.

О.

о, *prep.*, upon, about.
 обѣди́ж, *v.a.*, to tell, inform.
 обезоружа́вамъ, *v.a.*, to disarm (*deriv. без-, оружје*).
 обикновѣний, *adj.*, customary.
 обиколѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to go about.
 облѣ́жж, *v.a.*, to clothe (*past part. pass.*, облѣченъ).
 общѣственъ, *adj.*, social, belonging to the community.
 община́, *s.f.*, the community.
 обя́виж, *v.a.*, to declare.
 обясни́ж, *v.a.*, to explain.
 ограниче́ние, *s.n.*, limitation.
 огрѣ́жж (огрѣ́жж), *v.a.*, to warm.
 огнѣ́жж (огнѣ́жж), *s.m.*, fire.
 ожени́жж, *v.a.*, to marry.
 оживле́ние, *s.n.*, liveliness.
 око, *s.n.*, eye.
 ѓколо, *prep.*, about.
 ѓзвѣ, *def. pron.*, that: *звѣ* is a mere suffix.
 ѓний, *dem. pron.*, that.
 ѓпасний, *adj.*, dangerous.
 ѓписва́мъ, *v.a.*, to inscribe.

опрѣ́жж, *v.n.*, to lean upon.
 осамотѣ́нъ, *adj.*, lonely, deserted.
 освѣ́нъ, *prep.*, besides.
 осемстѣ́тинъ, *card. num.*, eight hundred.
 оста́виж, *v.a.*, to leave.
 остарѣ́вамъ, *v.n.*, to grow old.
 отбо́ръ, *s.m.*, a selection, a choice.
 отвѣ́ждамъ, *v.a.*, to take away.
 отвратѣ́ленъ, *adj.*, repulsive.
 отга́дамъ, *v.a.*, to guess.
 отговѣ́рямъ, *v.a.*, to answer.
 отговѣ́ръ, *s.m.*, answer.
 отды́хнж, *v.n.*, to breathe afresh.
 отѣ́чество, *s.n.*, native country, fatherland (borrowed from Russian).
 откри́жж, *v.a.*, to discover.
 отлича́вамъ, *v.a.*, to distinguish.
 отпѣ́слъ, *adv.*, afterwards.
 отъ, *prep.*, from, by (sometimes written *одъ*).
 оче́виденъ, *adj.*, manifest, clear to the eyes.
 ѓще, *adv.*, still.

П.

па, *adv.*, then.

па́днѣ, *v.n.*, to fall.
 пази́тель, *s.m.*, a guardian.
 на́зуха, *s.f.*, breast-pocket.
 пакъ, *adv.*, again, also.
 па́метникъ, *s.m.*, a memorial.
 Панагю́рище, Panagurishte—
 (name of a place).
 пансионёръ, *s.m.*, pensioner—
 borrowed from the French,
 as the spelling shows.
 пари́, *s.pl.*, money (a Turkish
 word).
 периоди́ческий, *adj.*, periodical.
 петь, *card. num.*, five.
 Пе́търъ, *s.m.*, Peter (pr. name).
 пи́ле, *s.n.*, a bird ; pl. пи́лета
 (also пи́лиц).
 пи́тамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.
 пи́янецъ, *s.m.*, a drunkard.
 пла́мтещій, burning (a participle
 used as an adjective
 of the verb пла́мти).
 плани́на, *s.f.*, a mountain ;
 Стара планина, the Balkans.
 плачь, *s.m.*, weeping.
 пла́чѣ, *v.a.*, to weep.
 Пловди́вский, *adj.*, belonging
 to Пловдивъ, or Philipopolis.
 (The old name was Pulpuldeva,
 preserved in Jordanes.)

по, *prep.*, at or by.
 по́вече, *adv.*, moreover, in addition.
 поводо́ж (-ведѣ), *v.a.*, to lead.
 повто́риж, *v.a.*, to repeat.
 погледѣ, *v.n.*, to look.
 погледъ, *s.m.*, a glance.
 погоди́ж, *v.a.*, to affiancé.
 поди́ръ, *prep.*, after.
 подми́ниж, *v.a.*, to change.
 подпу́хнѣлъ, *adj.*, bloated.
 подро́бность, *s.f.*, minutiae.
 подъ, от подо, *prep.*, under.
 позна́вамъ, *v.a.*, to recognise.
 позорѣнъ, *adj.*, contemptible.
 поизви́камъ, *v.a.*, to call forth
 gently.
 покло́нъ, *s.m.*, greeting.
 поко́й, *s.m.*, rest.
 покойни́й, *adj.*, the late.
 покрыва́мъ, *v.a.*, to cover.
 поле́, *s.n.*, a field.
 полѣ́ка, *adv.*, more gently.
 политический, *adj.*, political.
 полицѣ́йский, *adj.*, belonging
 to the police.
 поля́на, *s.f.*, a field.
 помо́гнѣ, *v.a.*, to assist.
 помни́ж, *v.a.*, to remember.
 помолѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to entreat.
 помѣ́щавамъ, *v.a.*, to take up
 one's quarters.
 помѣ́щеніе, *s.n.*, habitation.

поно́сѣж, *v.a.*, to carry.
 попи́тамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.
 по́повъ, *adj.*, belonging to a priest.
 поп-Нико́ловъ, *adj.*, belonging to the priest Nicholas.
 порóбиѣж, *v.a.*, to make a slave.
 поро́къ, *s.m.*, vice.
 посéкъж, *v.a.*, I cut or wound a little.
 по́слъ, *prep.*, after.
 посóчиѣж, *v.a.*, to point out.
 посрѣ́щна, *v.a.*, to meet.
 постѣ́лка, *s.f.*, a little bed.
 пости́ламъ, or постла́мъ, *v.a.*, to spread out as a bed.
 постоя́нъ, *adj.*, continuous.
 похóдиѣж, *v.n.*, to go.
 почи́вамъ, *v.n.*, to rest.
 почи́вка, *s.f.*, rest.
 почи́нъ, *v.n.*, to rest.
 почти́, almost.
 пощѣ́нский, postal, belonging to the post-office.
 появле́ние, *s.n.*, the appearance.
 по́иѣж, *v.a.*, to give to drink.
 пра́во, *s.n.*, truth, what is correct.
 пра́виѣж, *v.a.*, to make.
 прахъ, *s.m.*, dust.
 преминѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to pass.
 премѣ́ниѣж, *v.a.*, to decorate, ornament.

при (прие), *prep.*, at, by the side of.
 прибли́жиѣж, *v.n.*, to draw near.
 прибѣ́гнъж, *v.n.*, to fly to.
 привлéкнъж, *v.a.*, to allure.
 пригото́виѣж, *v.a.*, to prepare.
 прии́мамъ, *v.a.*, to receive.
 прия́телка, *s.f.*, a female friend.
 прови́киѣж, *v.n.*, to cry out.
 продúмамъ, *v.n.*, to speak out.
 прозя́вамъ, *v.n.*, to gape.
 проли́иѣж, *v.a.*, to shed, pour out.
 просто́дúшно, *adv.*, simply, naively.
 прóбетиѣж, *v.n.*, to say good-bye.
 протести́рамъ, *v.n.*, to protest.
 противорѣ́чивый, *adj.*, contradictory.
 профе́ссоръ, *s.m.*, professor.
 прочúтый, *adj.*, celebrated.
 проща́вамъ, *v.a.*, to say adieu to.
 прѣ́данность (пре-), *s.f.*, devotion.
 прѣ́дста́вямъ (пред-), *v.a.*, to exhibit.
 прѣ́дъ (предъ), *prep.*, before.
 прѣ́зъ, *prep.*, through. (Cf. Polish *przez*.)
 прѣ́купиѣж, *v.a.*, to buy up.
 прѣ́миналий, *adj.*, past.

прѣмѣстѣжъ, *v.a.*, to transfer.
 прѣпорецъ, *s.m.*, a banner,
 standard.

Прѣслава, *s.f.*, Preslava (name
 of a city).

прѣслѣдвамъ, *v.a.*, to per-
 secute.

прѣчижъ, *v.a.*, to hinder.

пустий, *adj.*, empty.

пустѣжъ, *v.a.*, to drop, let go,
 leave.

пушчаніе, *s.n.*, letting go (as
 out of prison).

пѣлний, *adj.*, full.

пѣлчище, *s.n.*, a horde.

пѣплѣстѣжъ, *v.a.*, to entwine.
 (Cf. Russian *поплетсти*).

пѣрвий, *ord. num.*, first.

пѣвица, *s.f.*, a singer.

пѣсень, *s.f.*, a song.

пѣжъ, *v.n.*, to sing.

пѣть, *s.m.*, time, journey.

P.

пѣбота, *s.f.*, business, matter.

пѣвенъ, *adj.*, level, even.

равнинѣ, *s.f.*, plain.

пѣдость, *s.f.*, joy.

пѣзбѣгамъ, *v.a.*, to disperse.

пѣбужданіе, *s.n.*, awakening.

развѣлина, *s.f.*, a ruin.

развѣлнѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to agitate.

разговѣръ, *s.m.*, discourse, talk.

раздѣмѣжъ, *v.a.*, to deprive of
 one's home.

размѣръ, *s.m.*, dimension, mea-
 sure.

разный, *adj.*, various.

разплѣжъ, *v.a.*, to make to
 weep in different ways.

разхлѣдѣжъ, *v.a.*, to refresh,
 make cool.

Рай, *s.m.*, Paradise.

рано, *adv.*, early.

распространѣжъ, *v.a.*, to spread
 out.

раствѣріжъ, *v.a.*, to show, ex-
 pose.

растреперѣнъ, *adj.*, trembling,
 disturbed.

растѣжъ, *v.n.*, to grow.

растухъ, *s.m.*, freedom from
 care.

растѣжъ, *v.a.*, to grow.

рѣкжъ (рѣкжъ), *v.n.*, to say
 (obsolete in present).

рискъ, *s.m.*, risk.

робѣна, *s.f.*, a slave.

Робѣама, *s.f.*, Roboama (pr.
 name).

рѣбіжъ, *v.a.*, to make a slave,
 enslave.

рогѣска, *s.f.*, a mat.

рѡденъ, *adj.*, born (properly a past participle).

родина, *s. f.*, native country.

рѡдиж, *v. a.*, to produce.

романсъ, *s. m.*, romance (a word borrowed from the French to express a sentimental poem).

рѡсень, *adj.*, dewy.

Руссъ, *s. n.*, a Russian.

русь, *adj.*, with auburn hair.

ръка, *s. f.*, a river.

рѣшиж, *v. n.*, to resolve.

ръка, *s. f.*, a hand.

C.

сѡбля, *s. f.*, a sabre, a sword.

салъ, *adv.*, only; same as само, Macedonian dialect.

самъ, *pron.*, itself, the very.

само, *adv.*, only.

сбѣрж, *v. a.*, to collect; past part. събранъ, collected.

сбирамъ, *v. a.*, to collect.

сбирание, *s. n.*, the collection.

сборникъ, *s. m.*, a collection of writings, a miscellany.

свѣщенъ, *adj.*, holy, sacred.

свѡбѡденъ, *adj.*, free.

свой, *pron.*, their (used reflexively).

своенрѡвний, *adj.*, capricious.

свѣршиж, *v. a.*, to accomplish.

свѣдѣние, *s. n.*, information.

свѣтлий, *adj.*, bright.

свѣтликъ, *s. m.*, the light, lustre.

свѣтлѣж, *v. n.*, to flash.

свѣтъ, *s. m.*, the world, light.

свѣтый, *adj.*, holy.

сгънж, *v. a.*, to fold.

сѣ (= все), *adv.*, altogether.

себе, reflexive pronoun of all persons.

сегѡ (or cere), *adv.*, now.

седемдесетъ, *cardinal number*, seventy.

сѣднж (or сѣднж), *v. n.*, to sit.

сѣднжлъ, *part.*, sitting.

Секели, *s. m.*, Szekely (Hung. proper name).

селѡ, *s. n.*, a village.

Серафѣма, *s. f.*, Seraphima (proper name).

сѣрдце, *s. n.*, the heart.

сестра, *s. f.*, sister.

сестрици, *s. f.*, dim. of сестра.

синий, *adj.*, blue.

сынъ, *s. m.*, a son.

сирѡшкий, *adj.*, belonging to an orphan.

сирѡче, *s. n.*, an orphan; pls. сирѡчета and сирацки.

сѣчкий (всичкий), *adj.*, all, every.

скамейка, *s.f.*, a bench, seat.

сла́бо, *adv.*, weakly.

сла́ва, *s.f.*, glory.

сла́вний, *adj.*, glorious.

сла́дкъ, *adj.*, sweet.

сло́миж, *v.a.*, to break.

слуга́, *s.m.*, a servant.

слу́шамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

сметъ, *s.m.*, rubbish (lit. what is swept away).

смѹщавамъ, *v.a.*, to trouble.

смѹщиж, *v.a.*, to trouble, to disturb.

смерть, *s.f.*, death.

снаха́ (сноха), *s.f.*, daughter-in-law.

Соколовъ, *s.m.*, Sokolov (proper name).

сокро́вище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

спеку́ляция, *s.f.*, speculation.

спиръ, *s.m.*, a stop.

споко́йствие, *s.n.*, tranquillity.

спомену́вамъ, *v.a.*, to make mention of.

спо́менъ, *s.m.*, recollection.

спо́мниж, *v.a.*, to remember.

спох́ждамъ, *v.a.*, to visit.

спѹснж, *v.a.*, to discharge, send.

срѣ́щъ, *prep.*, opposite to.

сѣждъ (сѣдъ), *s.m.*, a vessel.

(Cf. Russian сосудъ. The съ is a preposition).

Станиславъ, *s.m.*, Stanislaus (proper name).

станж, *v.n.*, I arise.

ста́рий, *adj.*, old.

стари́на, *s.f.*, antiquity, old time.

ста́я, *s.f.*, a room.

сти́гамъ, *v.n.*, to reach.

сти́гнж, *v.n.*, to reach.

страда́ние, *s.n.*, suffering.

стра́на, *s.f.*, a country.

стра́шный, *adj.*, terrible.

стро́гий, *adj.*, strict.

стрѣ́ла, *s.f.*, an arrow.

стрѣ́ха, *s.f.*, the eaves, the roof.

студѣ́нь, *adj.*, cold.

ста́внѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to harass.

ста́на, *s.f.*, a wall.

съ, *prep.*, with (also съсъ).

Со is a Russism.

съблакнж, *v.a.*, to take off one's clothes, undress.

съгласи́ж, *v.n.*, to consent.

съкро́вище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

съмни́тельный, *adj.*, dubious.

съла́ (also сълза), *s.f.*, a tear.

сьмь, *v.n.*, to be.

сьнъ, *s.m.*, sleep.

съобщѣ́нке, *s.n.*, communication.

сѣспина, *s.f.*, a ruin.
 сѣкж, *v.a.*, to cut.
 сѣнка, *s.f.*, a shade.
 сѣтиж, *v.a.*, to perceive.
 сждба, *s.f.*, fate.
 сждъ, *s.m.*, the court.
 сжсѣдний (also сѣсѣдний),
 neighbouring.
 сжщий, *adj.*, the same.

T.

та, *conj.*, and.
 тайно, *adv.*, secretly.
 тамо (от тамъ), *adv.*, there.
 твой, *poss. pron.*, thy.
 тетрадка, *s.f.*, copy-book, note
 book. (Gr. *тетρὰς, cahier.*)
 ти, *pers. pron.*, thou.
 тихо, *adv.*, softly.
 тлинь, *s.m.*, corruption, decay.
 тогасъ, *adj.*, then. (The съ a
 mere suffix.) Cf. Polish
zaś.

той, *pers. pron.*, he.
 томовци, *s.m. pl.*, the Thomases
 (i.e. unbelievers, том-овци).
 тонъ, *s.n.*, tone.
 тоижи, *dem. pron.*, this.
 трагический, *adj.*, tragic.
 тракийский, *adj.*, Thracian.
 траіж, *v.n.*, to last, endure.

треперамъ, *v.n.*, I tremble.
 три, *card. num.*, three.
 тридесетъ, *card. num.*, thirty.
 (More often трійсетъ.)
 тргнж, *v.n.*, to start, to go (lit.
 to tear oneself away).
 трѣбва (also треба), *v. imp.*, to
 be necessary. (Used like
 Lat. *opus est.*)

трѣва (трева), *s.f.*, grass.
 Тѣрокъ, *s.m.*, a Turk (plur.
 Турци).

Турский, *adj.*, Turkish.
 тѣжж (тѣчешъ), *v.a.*, to weave,
 invent.
 тъмница, *s.f.*, a prison, dun-
 geon.
 Тѣрново (от Тѣрновъ), *s.n.*
 Turnovo (a city).
 тѣхний, *poss. pron.*, their.

Y.

увеличж, *v.a.*, to increase.
 увѣриж, *v.a.*, to assure.
 угаснж, *v.n.*, to be quenched,
 extinguished.
 удоволствие, *s.n.*, satisfaction.
 узнѣж, *v.a.*, to ascertain.
 Уилаканъ, *s.m.*, Ujlakan (Hun-
 garian proper name).

улѣкналий, *adj.*, lightened, contented.

улица, *s.f.*, a street.

умръ, *v.n.*, to die.

умъ, *s.m.*, the mind.

уплашиж, *v.a.*, to frighten.

усѣтиж, *v.a.*, to perceive.

ухъ, *s.n.*, the ear.

учудвамъ, *v.a.*, to make astonished.

Ф.

физический, *adj.*, physical.

форма, *s.f.*, form.

Х.

Хаджи, *s.m.*, a title added to people's names, both Christian and Mohammedan; to show that they have made a pilgrimage to a sacred place.

Хаджийка, *s.f.*, a female Hadji.

хванж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to take, to catch, to begin. (Cf. Germ. *anfängen*.)

хвърляж, *v.a.*, to throw.

хиляда, *s.f.*, *card. num.*, a thousand.

хитрость, *s.f.*, craft, trickery.

хладенъ, *adj.*, cold.

хорá, *m.*, the people (only used in plural).

храмъ, *s.m.*, temple.

хранá, *s.f.*, food, nourishment.

хубавъ, *adj.*, beautiful (originally a Pers. word).

Ц.

Цареградский, *adj.*, of, or belonging to, Constantinople.

цѣлий, *adj.*, complete, entire.

Ч.

чаджръ, *s.m.*, tent (Turkish).

чакамъ, *v.a.*, to wait for.

часъ, *s.m.*, an hour.

че, *conj.*, that; като че, as though.

челѣдъ, *s.f.*, family.

чѣркава, *s.f.*, church.

Черкѣзъ, *s.m.*, a Circassian.

чѣрний, *adj.*, black.

чѣсто, *adv.*, frequently.

четѣре, *card. num.*, four.

чѣтж, *v.a.*, to count or read.

чѣсто, *adv.*, cleanly.

чуваніе, *s.n.*, hearing.

чуѣж, *v.a.*, to hear.

чървѣнъ, *adj.*, bright red.

III.

пáвамъ, *v.n.*, to move.

шатѣръ (or шаторъ), *s.m.*, a tent.

шѣпнѣж, *v.a.*, to whisper.

шѣстий, *ord. num.*, sixth.

широчинá, *s.f.*, breadth.

шúма, *s.f.*, foliage (from its rustling).

III.

що, *rel. pron.*, which.

щомъ, *adv.*, as soon as.

щѣж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to wish (used as an auxiliary to express the future).

Ъ.

ѣдръ. See едръ, and beware of the constant confusion between ѣ and е.

Ю.

юго - ýсточний, *adj.*, south-eastern.

юнáкъ, *s.m.*, a hero, a brave young man.

Я.

я, as in я станú! a kind of interjection, arousing a person. Но!

ядѣсамъ, *v.a.*, to make angry; ядъ, *lit.* poison.

язýкъ (езикъ, *q.v.*), *s.m.*, language.

яничáръ (also яничаринъ), *s.m.*, the Janissary (Turkish, new troops).



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